FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

CONGRESS.

Contested Election Case.

CESSION OF GOAT ISLAND.

The Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1872.

SENATE.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE MEETING.

Mr. SPENCER asked consent to reply to some of Mr. Trumbull's remarks at the Cooper Institute meeting in New York.

Mr. HAMLIN objected.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. BAYARD continued his remarks against Mr. Morrill's amendment until the expiration of the morning hour, when the North Carolina election case came up.

NORTH CAROLINA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. COLE moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Mr. CARPENTER again made a legal argument, in reply to Mr. Thurman, in favor of admitting Abbott to a seat in the Senate.

The question was taken on the minority report submitting Abbott, and was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Chandler, Cragin, Gilbert, Howe, Nye, Osborne, Patterson, Pool, and Sawyer—10.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Casserly, Clayton, Cooper, Davis (Va.), Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry (Connecticut), Ferry (Michigan), Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hamilton (Maryland), Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kelley, Logan, Morrill, (Maine), Morrill (Vermont), Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Schurz, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West, Windom and Wright —42.

Messrs. Carpenter, Flanagan and Rice, who would have voted Aye, were paired with Messrs. Saulsbury, Hamilton (Texas) and Norwood, who would have voted No.

The resolution reported by the majority committee declaring Abbott not entitled to the seat was then adopted.

CANAL ACROSS MINNESOTA POINT.

Mr. CARPENTER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Department of Justice for information as to the proceedings which have been taken in Courts to restrain the digging of a canal across Minnesota Point, near Duluth, Minn.

PREVENTING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The following House bill was reported by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, without amendment: A bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill, and Mr. EATARD concluded his remarks on the pending amendments limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

Messrs. CONKLING and FRELINGHUYSEN favored the amendment.

Mr. MORTON also advocated it, and predicted that if the Democratic party should come into power, the constitutional amendments would be ignored, and all the bloody scenes between loyal men and rebels would be blotted out.

Mr. EDMUNDS took the same view, and spoke of the Cincinnati Convention as designed to be the nucleus of a party which should be the same as the Democratic party in everything but the name.

Mr. THURMAN said he was not one of those who had been expecting great results from the Cincinnati movement, but from the uneasiness and anxiety in regard to it shown by two distinguished Senators (Morton and Edmunds,) he began to think he had been mistaken. Those Senators seemed to fear a stampede from their own ranks, and to have called this session to warn their lieutenants throughout the country to watch the troops lest they should desert. Unless on this hypothesis, he could not account for their making stump speeches in the Senate chamber, designed to alarm timid people and attacking the Cincinnati movement in the absence of those Senators who were supposed to favor it.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied briefly, saying that the truth was neither a cause nor a sign of alarm, and as to attacking the Cincinnati movement in the absence of its friends, he felt justified in addressing himself on that subject directly to the leading representative Democrat in the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN.—Because he and everybody else knew that the bottom of that movement rested not upon those Senators alluded to as its champions, but upon the Democratic side of the channel.

Pending action on the amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

LOST RECORDS.

Mr. SLOCUM offered a resolution reciting a statement of the Secretary of War that he has not been able to find a record of the proceedings of the court of inquiry held in 1867 at the request of General Buell, and authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to send for persons and papers, with the view of ascertaining what became of such record and who is responsible for the loss. Agreed to.

EXCLUDING LOBBYISTS.

The resolution excluding ex-members of Congress from the floor of the House when they are interested in any measures under consideration, was taken up.

Messrs. BANKS and SCOFIELD supported the resolution.

Messrs. BUTLER and BINGHAM opposed the resolution, which was subsequently recommitted.

CESSION OF GOAT ISLAND.

The bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad a portion of Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, came up.

Mr. WHEELER offered a substitute for it, providing for a commission to be appointed by the company for the grant. He proceeded to address the House in support of the measure.

Mr. SARGENT supported the measure and claimed that the people of this State were almost unanimous in favor of this bill. He said that the *Alta california*, which called his name in question in connection with this matter, was a disreputable and speculating newspaper, and no one except the dirty scoundrel who ran it had dared to impeach his motives. He believed the bill would benefit the business men of San Francisco by bringing Asiatic commerce to their shores.

Mr. COX expressed the opinion that the State of California was not represented here on this subject.

Mr. SARGENT.—It is as well represented as any State can be here by such an insignificant person as the gentleman is.

Mr. COX, who appeared not to have heard Mr. Sargent's remark, said he made no personal allusion to the gentleman when he said that California was not represented on this subject.

Mr. SARGENT.—I would like to know who made the gentleman a schoolmaster of me and my colleagues.

Mr. COX.—I represent my district here as a member of Congress. I do not represent a bank. I do not represent any portion of the Legislature. I represent in this matter the property and people of the United States, which is not sought to be despoiled by this special legislation.

Mr. SARGENT.—The gentleman represents Tammany, and nothing else—that is what he represents.

Mr. COX.—That is a blackguard remark.

After a temporary wrangle the friends of the bill were in the majority—106 to 72.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to table the bill. Negatived—75 to 99.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment reserving to Congress the right to alter, amend or repeal the act. Adopted.

Mr. COX denounced the bill as demoralizing, and spoke eulogistically of the *Alta California*, Sacramento Union and San Francisco *Bulletin*.

Mr. WOOD opposed the substitute as more objectionable than the original bill, as it provides for a never-ending use of the island on the payment of a sum to be fixed by a commission.

Mr. COCHRANE advocated the bill, calling the *Alta* a paper which could be bought cheaper and do dirtier work than any paper in the United States. The crowd that burned himself and colleagues in effigy in San Francisco could be hired to burn our Savior for thirteen dollars for having preached a sermon on the Mount, and the *Alta* could be hired for fourteen dollars to applaud the deed.

Mr. BANKS opposed and Mr. WHEELER defended the bill.

Mr. BANKS moved an amendment requiring the President to approve of the award of the Commissioners before the railroad company can take possession.

Mr. WHEELER assented to that amendment, and it was agreed to.

Without making any further progress on the bill, the House took a recess till 7:30, to be an evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

LOUISVILLE.

New Presbyterian University.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—A number of Presbyterian ministers from all parts of the State met here to-night to hold a conference on the subject of the organization of a new University under the auspices of the Southern Synod of Kentucky. The Centre College at Danville having been virtually turned over by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to the other wing of the Church, the Conference resolved to establish such an institution, and called a convention of the friends, members and officers of the Church, and the alumni of Centre College sympathizing with the movement, to meet at Lexington on May 7th, to organize the project. The Synod of Kentucky will probably be called together at the same time and place.

BOSTON.

Suit to Recover Railway Bonds.

BOSTON, April 23.—Suit has been brought in the Supreme Judicial Court by James W. Converse against Henry C. Farwell et al., to recover the value of fifty bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, alleged by the plaintiff to have been loaned to the defendants on the 9th day of January, 1870, and returnable in thirty days, and that the defendants have failed to return the same. The defense is that the bonds were loaned to the railroad for the purpose of obtaining State aid and in pursuance of a written agreement between several bondholders, to which agreement the defendant alleges the plaintiff to have been a party.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872. NUMBER 99.

NEW YORK.

Custom House Reform.

MONUMENT TO UNION SOLDIERS.

The "Black Friday" Play.

ATTACK ON A TAMMANYITE.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1872.

STOKES' CASE.

The *Tribune* says Mr. Bartlett, counsel for Edward S. Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, Jr., has withdrawn from the case on account of a disagreement with his associates as to the management of the defense. The District Attorney will reply to Stokes' bill of complaint on Wednesday, before Judge Cardozo. After four months' delay Stokes has not even pleaded to this indictment.

ATTACK ON A TAMMANYITE.

Michael McNally, an adherent of the Tilden wing of the Tammany organization, was attacked this afternoon in front of Tammany Hall, on Fourteenth street, by three notorious ruffians, Owen Geoghegan, John Hennessy and John O'Connell, in order to prevent his appearing before the Committee of Seventy, then investigating primary election disputes. McNally was knocked down, kicked in the side and terribly beaten on the head with a pistol. He managed to escape from the gang, all of whom are adherents of Jimmy Irving, and finding them in pursuit, turned and fired ineffectually upon them. The Irving party fired seven bullets at their victim, one of which entered his breast, struck a rib and glanced off without inflicting a mortal wound. He was rescued by a policeman and sent to a hospital in a deplorable condition, his skull being probably fractured. Both Geoghegan and Hennessy have been arrested and fully identified by McNally. Geoghegan is now under indictment for assaulting a United States Deputy Marshal, and O'Connell was implicated in the murder of a policeman in 1864, but escaped punishment through political influences. The row caused the Tammany Committee to hastily adjourn and postpone the primary elections ordered for to-morrow.

THE PLAY OF "BLACK FRIDAY."

A play entitled "Black Friday" was brought out last evening at a prominent theatre under the disguise of assumed names. It brings before the audience Fisk, Stokes and Josephine Mansfield, and follows the points and rivalry between the two men. The first act exhibits the interior of a broker's office on Black Friday, and the exterior of the Stock Exchange with the usual high noise between bulls and bears.

CUSTOM HOUSE REFORM.

The report on Custom House reform made to the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, commends a change in the management, and a special Order business, which should be made definite, and the final labor of opening and packing of cases in the Appraiser's stores should be performed under the supervision of responsible officials in the Collector's and Appraiser's offices should be increased and in other departments many superfluous names might be dropped from the rolls. All the oaths should be done away with. The extra charge of ten per cent. if the duties are not paid within a specified time should be removed, and should be removed, and merchants allowed to warehouse for three or five years without the payment of duties till the goods are wanted for consumption. The seizure of books and papers should be sought under the Fourth Article of the Constitution, and the issue be summarily tried before a jury summoned by the United States Marshal.

MONUMENT TO UNION SOLDIERS.

President Grant writes to the projectors of a meeting of soldiers at Cooper Institute, in aid of the erection of a monument to Gen. Thomas and 4,000 Union soldiers interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery, that it will be impossible for him to accept the invitation to attend, and enclosing a check for one hundred dollars as a slight expression of his appreciation of the objects of the meeting. When first nominated for command this spring he could only walk once around the yard, but he has gained so fast as to be able to increase the number to four. At 9 o'clock, after his morning bath, he goes to the office and dictates to an amanuensis for his forthcoming book. This work is kept up until about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, broken occasionally for a walk in the open air. At 1 o'clock he dines with his family, after which he lies down to rest, which lasts until about 3. At this hour he goes out for a ride in his carriage, accompanied usually by his son, Frederick Grant, and other members of his family. This lasts till 6, when he returns to the house for dinner. The evening is spent in receiving calls and social enjoyment with his family. At 10 in the evening he retires. His health appears to be failing somewhat, however, and is constantly occupied. During his journeyings since his retirement from public life he has received many curious and valuable souvenirs of different kinds, and he who is fortunate enough to secure the privilege of an hour's inspection of those collections will be well repaid. As we enter the reception room we are at once attracted to the many valuable oil portraits which adorn the wall, many of which are likenesses of members of his family, prominent among them being some excellent portraits of the distinguished Secretary. One in particular is very fine, being painted in the year 1844. It is the study of a full-length portrait of him painted for the City Hall in New York. The most prominent of all these pictures is a splendid portrait (life size) of his estimable and greatly loved daughter Fanny, who died in 1865. Among the collection of curiosities from foreign countries the first to be seen is a fine fine large wooden clock made in Switzerland, elegantly carved from an oak stump, the figures represented being a hunter shooting a deer, with other surroundings typical. The clock is a really remarkable and elaborate, and is in itself a study. This clock stands on the mantel in the reception room. Next in order is an oil painting of the concluding of the treaty for the purchase of Alaska. The scene is allegoric. A dispatch has just been received by the Russian minister that the Czar gave his consent to the transfer. Mr. Seward is notified and calls up his clerks. The party are consulting the maps. The reason for holding the consultation at so late an hour was that the Senate was to adjourn the next day, and it was necessary to have the papers ready for signature, at 10 o'clock in the morning. At the left of the centre of this picture Mr. Seward is seated near a table with the map of North America in his hands. At the left of Mr. Seward is a large globe turned to the light of the gas jet, and the Russian minister stands near the globe with his finger pointing to the proposed purchase. At Mr. Seward's right the chief clerk of the State Department is just entering with the engrossed copy of the treaty. In the rear of the large globe a gentleman of the Russian legation and one from the State Department are comparing the French and English copies of the treaty. At the extreme right of the picture we see Mr. Sumner, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, and Mr. Frederick Seward, assistant Secretary of State, seated on a sofa, the latter explaining to the former the provisions of the treaty in order that he may present it understandingly. The picture is a fine one, but is more interesting from its historical reminiscences than anything else. It was painted by E. Leutze, and was almost his last work, as he died soon after. On the centre table is a long case in which is a beautiful cane made of California wood, which appears to be a species of ebony, and ornamented with a massive gold head. Around the cane, outside are bands of three different kinds of gold quartz, representing the different counties of the State. The top of the head is a cap or cover which rises by a spring and discloses vials of different kinds of gold dust from seven different rivers in California. The inside of the cover has the words engraved on it: "The Pioneers of California to Wm. H. Seward." The cane was presented to him on his visit to San Francisco after the close of his public career. He was at that time elected an honorary member of the society as a recognition of his services for California when she was admitted as a State. On the mantel is a bust of Flora, which was obtained at the ruins of Pompeii. It is of course several hundred years of age, and resembles a sandstone, and is evidently a composition of some kind of cement and sand. An East India shawl is shown which was formerly the property of a Rajah in India, and was worn on state occasions. It is composed of royal colors—purple and gold. Although presented to Seward a Republican he has a throne in his house. It, however, looks more like the wooden portions of a McClellan saddle raised on four short legs than anything else. It is about four feet six inches high, but serves to raise an Abyssinian king above his subjects, who sit on the ground. We are not told, but who knows but this was the throne on which Theodorus sat before he met his death at the hands of the British? A small ivory chair is shown which came from the tomb of Xenophon. Another curiosity is a beautiful solid silver mustard sent to Mr. Seward from Mexico by some artist who was so modest as to withhold his name, and no one has any idea from whom it came. It is covered with the most intricate filagree work, of apparent impossibilities, and is an exquisite work of art. It contains three receptacles for salt, sand, etc., for use in writing. The center is surmounted by a solid silver bell representing the "traditional bell," with which Mr. Seward is said to have had some connection at one time.

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ST. LOUIS.

Further Particulars of the Late Indian Territory Tragedy—Council with Indians. National Shooting Festival.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *New Era*, of the 19th, gives some further account of the recent tragedy in Indian Territory. It seems that the approach of the Marshal's force was well known at the Court House, and preparations to resist were made, for the Court adjourned on the morning of the fight from the Court House, an open building, to a school house, about half a mile away, and quite closely built. All the people there were armed, including the jury, and even Proctor, the murderer on trial, had a Spencer rifle and two revolvers. Of the Marshal's party, eight were killed, including Deputy Marshal Owens, and two were severely wounded. Of the assailants four were killed, including a Deputy Sheriff and a juror, and six wounded. Besides these, two whites were found dead half a mile from the Court House, supposed to have been killed in wantonness by the retreating aggressors.

A letter from Deputy Marshal Robinson, in charge of the prisoners in the jail at Fort Smith, says he arrived at the place of the fight on the 17th, and found the whole country deserted. The Proctor party left the previous day with forty-six well armed men, taking their wounded with them into the mountains. Pursuit with a mere handful of men was out of the question.

NATIONAL SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

The fifth National Shooting Festival of the American Sharpshooters' Society will be held at Highland, Illinois, thirty miles east of this city, commencing on the 19th of May, terminating on Sunday, the 26th. Great preparations are being made for the occasion. The prizes are valued at $12,000, consisting mainly of gold cups, silver goblets and medals. Societies and delegations will be present from New York, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, Mobile, Montgomery, New Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Hamilton, O., Buffalo, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Detroit, Chicago, Peoria, Joliet, Alton, Edwardsville, Belleville, San Francisco, St. Louis, and a number of places in Missouri. All military organizations, Major General Hatch and staff, and all singing and turners' societies of this city are invited, and many of them will be present. There will also attend a Congressional committee of five appointed for that purpose.

COUNCIL WITH INDIANS.

Secretary Delano and party joined the St. Louis excursionists to San Francisco, at Junction City, Kansas, yesterday, having come up there from Indian Territory. The Secretary held several consultations with the Indians while in the territory, and was at a council of the Kiowas in relation to the proposed sale of a part of their lands.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT HOME.

His Residence and Daily Round of Duty—His Relics of Foreign Countries.

(From the Syracuse Courier.)

The "Great Secretary" has now reached the winter of life, and is living quietly in the city of Auburn—a private American citizen, but his home is a sort of Mecca, to which his friends and admirers come from all parts of the world to greet him in his old age and do honor to his great name. Here have been the great states-men and ministers of a generation, the actors, great soldiers; here have been lords from England, barons from Russia, and mandarins from China, while in a short time will come officials of high rank from Japan. Here the "old a private gentleman—an American citizen—the one who dispenses generously the hospitality of a prince. A few months ago this distinguished citizen returned from a trip around the world, when he received such a hearty welcome from kings and emperors, accomplishing feats which but few men at the advanced age of seventy-two could have performed. Returning crippled in both arms, so as to lose the use of them entirely, he is, nevertheless, laboring assiduously every day to give to the world the almost inexhaustible fund of information he has gained in his travels, and will shortly publish it in the world, giving to each of the many things he has seen during his trip. The Secretary's residence is on South street, in the city of Auburn, and though in the heart of the city and in the midst of an active business part, is surrounded by dense shrubbery and almost a forest of trees, which in the warm season nearly hide the house from the view of the passer-by. The grounds are tastefully laid out and interspersed; here and there can be seen statuary appropriate in character, and evincing the taste of the proprietor. Here lives Mr. Seward in a house partly old style and partly modern, in elegant quiet, surrounded by his family and friends, and here he is now engaged in writing the history of his travels, which will be unsurpassed for its fund of information. Mr. Seward is now in his seventy-second year, and he is entirely deprived of the use of his hands, thus depending on the assistance of others. His manner of passing the day may not be uninteresting. He rises at 7 in the morning, and his toilet preparations occupy him until about 8 o'clock, when he breakfasts with the family, after which he takes a walk in the yard. This the severe weather of the winter has prevented until recently. Owing to a slight paralytic shock he should lose the use of his lower limbs; but the resumption of the exercise of walking has apparently fully restored these important members. When first nominated for command this spring he could only walk once around the yard, but he has gained so fast as to be able to increase the number to four. At 9 o'clock, after his morning bath, he goes to the office and dictates to an amanuensis for his forthcoming book. This work is kept up until about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, broken occasionally for a walk in the open air. At 1 o'clock he dines with his family, after which he lies down to rest, which lasts until about 3. At this hour he goes out for a ride in his carriage, accompanied usually by his son, Frederick Grant, and other members of his family. This lasts till 6, when he returns to the house for dinner. The evening is spent in receiving calls and social enjoyment with his family. At 10 in the evening he retires. His health appears to be failing somewhat, however, and is constantly occupied. 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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Alabama Claims.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

The Postal Telegraph Bill.

NOMINATIONS.

Religion Statistics.

APPROPRIATIONS AND SALARIES

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1872.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs received a letter to-day from the Secretary of State, suggesting that in view of the pending correspondence on the Alabama claims it is not expedient or advisable for Congress to make any declaration upon the subject as proposed by Judge Peters' resolution, which opposes the claim for consequential damages.

A statement made by Gen. Banks in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day was to the effect that he recently called on the Secretary of State with reference to the reports as to the action of the Government on the Alabama claims, and was informed that there was no decision in the Cabinet on this question, that no proposition had been made to withdraw that part of the case relating to consequential damages, and that it was not understood that the Government had power to change the case that had been made.

Representative Peters is in receipt of numerous letters from prominent persons in the country, endorsing his resolution against the presentation of claims for consequential damages before the tribunal of arbitrators. Elihu Burritt has written to him a letter of thanks.

APPROPRIATIONS AND SALARIES.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending with June, 1873, have agreed to fix the amount at $25,000 to enable the President to carry into effect the civil service reform. The appropriation had been cut down from $50,000 to $10,000 in the House. The Senate conferees agreed to the House amendment limiting the cost of extending the capitol grounds to $400,000, instead of $500,000, as the Senate originally fixed it. The following is a compromise in the salary amendment raising the salaries from and after the 1st of July next: annual salaries of the Second Comptroller, of the Register, and of the Superintending Architect of the Treasury Department, $4,000 each; Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, $5,000; Associate Judges of said court, $4,500; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, $5,000; Associate Judges of said court, $4,500.

RELIGION STATISTICS.

The statistics of religion for the United States, just completed at the Census office, show the total number of organizations upon the last of June, 1870, to be 72,451; total number of church edifices, 63,074; total church accommodation, 21,659,562; aggregate value of church property, $354,429,581. The statistics of church accommodation for the principal denominations are as follows: Baptist, regular, 3,997,176; Baptist, other, 363,019; Roman Catholic, 1,990,514; Congregational, 1,117,212; Episcopal, 991,951; Lutheran, 997,332; Methodist, 6,028,229; Methodist, regular, 1,788,940; Presbyterian, other, 499,344. The value of church property owned by the denominations is: Baptist, regular, $39,229,221; Baptist, other, $2,578,977; Catholic, Roman, $60,985,360; Congregational, $17,505,695; Episcopal, $16,000,000; Lutheran, $14,917,747; Methodist, $69, 854,121; Presbyterian, regular, $47,828,732; Presbyterian, other, $5,436,524.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

An area of quite a low barometer is advancing eastward toward the Atlantic coast, and the pressure will continue diminishing hence eastward and south-eastward to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with south-easterly to south-westerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather and very probably rain will prevail on Wednesday from the Ohio valley to the lakes and westwards; partially cloudy weather over the Southern States, with threatening weather and local showers; rain along the South Atlantic; partially cloudy weather over the east and middle Atlantic States; dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for the upper lakes to-night.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Wm. Bertram, of Missouri, to be Consul at Montevideo; Wm. F. Goodwill, Register of the Western Land District at Salt Lake; Wm. H. Childs, Register of the Land Office at Helena, Montana; Solomon Starr, Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Montana. The following Internal revenue gaugers have been appointed: Peter Wilson, Fourth Kentucky District, and Frederick Renner, for Nebraska.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The House Committee on appropriations this morning had under consideration the postal telegraph bill, and heard the arguments of Geo. W. Pescod, of Detroit, representing the Independent Telegraph Company, in opposition to the measure, and R. B. Lines, who opposed the Hubbard bill, but argued in favor of the Government assuming the entire control of the telegraph.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably on the House bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, with a few amendments, the principal one being a restriction of the grade mark convention, making a sailor while drunk to cases in which sailors were drunk when they signed the articles.

IOWA.

Abolition of Capital Punishment Hailed with Delight—Baptist Convention—Editors' Convention Called—U. P. R. R. Earnings.—Immigration Pouring Into the State.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, April 23.—The abolition of capital punishment for crime in this State has been hailed with delight by all the people.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Baptists of western Iowa are holding a convention here, commencing this evening. The attendance is large.

EDITORS' CONVENTION CALLED.

The editors of Iowa are called to meet in convention at Mount Pleasant at an early day, and are tendered an excursion over the B. & M. Railroad.

U. P. R. R. EARNINGS.

The Union Pacific Passenger earnings for the past week are nearly $7,500.

IMMIGRATION POURING INTO THE STATE.

The weather is fine and spring-like, and immigration is rapidly pouring in.

INDIANA.

Murder and Attempted Suicide—Sudden Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—A man named Chick shot and killed his wife in this city to-day. After firing six shots and making sure of his victim, he cut his throat with a knife, making a fearful wound, which was dressed at the Surgical Institute, and it is thought he will recover. Family difficulties were the cause.

SUDDEN DEATH.

C. L. Shrewsbury, Mayor of Madison, Ind., and one of the oldest and most wealthy men of that place, fell dead, as he was stepping out of his door this evening to go to the Council Chamber, from heart disease.

UTAH.

Remittances from England—People's National Convention.

SALT LAKE, April 23.—Large cash remittances were received to-day from England, in part payment for mining property.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Quite a large meeting was held at the Institute last evening in favor of the People's National Convention. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial address. Mr. and Mrs. Spear, of San Francisco, were chosen to represent Salt Lake City.

NASHVILLE.

The International Exposition.

NASHVILLE, April 23.—The Industrial Exposition building is finished. Various articles are being received for exhibition. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Emerson, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and Louisville, Cincinnati, Lexington Railroad, will issue excursion tickets in conjunction with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, giving visitors the privilege of stopping at the Mammoth Cave, either coming or going from the Exposition.

POLITICAL.

THE Pittsburgh delegation to the Democratic State Convention, at Reading, have secured quarters at Mishler's Hotel.

HON. JOHN M. BROOMALL, of Delaware county, has been suggested as a suitable candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE expense of running the State Government for the coming year will be half a million less than last year, and the expenses of the Legislature, just adjourned, were much lighter than usual.

UPON the receipt of the telegram at Norristown, announcing the nomination of Gen. John F. Hartranft for Governor, his friends fired a salute of eighty-seven guns in honor of the event —one gun for every vote cast for him in the Convention. The Norristown Band also turned out, and discoursed some excellent music.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Sherman in Sebastopol.

CARLIST UPRISING IN SPAIN.

Situation Becoming Serious.

MONASTERIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mexican Revolution.

MATAMORAS PREPARED FOR ATTACK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

LONDON, April 23.—In Parliament to-day Earl Granville and Gladstone stated that it would be incompatible with the public interest to declare the intention of the Government with regard to further proceedings before the Geneva Board until an answer to Lord Granville's dispatch of March 20th had been received from the United States.

INCREASE OF MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Newdgate asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into the character and rapid increase of monastic institutions in Great Britain. He explained the provisions of the bill, and in the course of his speech declared that the priests impoverished their parishioners, and asserted that women had been immured in convents against their will.

Henry Mathews, member for Dungervan, protested against the offensive language used by Newdgate, and rebuked him for endeavoring to excite religious strife.

Edward Greene, member for Bury St. Edmunds, supported the bill, which was opposed by Sir D. J. Carrigan and O'Reilly V. Sherlock, all Irish members.

EPSOM SPRING RACES.

LONDON, April 23.—The Epsom spring meeting of 1872 opened to-day, with a city and suburban handicap of fifteen sovereigns each, with two hundred sovereigns added, the owner of the second horse to receive fifty sovereigns out of the stakes. The race was won by Mr. G. G. Keswick's b. c. Digby Grand, four years old. Mr. Bowles' c. h. Lord Glasgow was second, and Mr. Perry's b. h. Hectar third. Thirty horses started. The betting before the race was seventy-five to one on the field against Digby Grand, forty to one against Lord Glasgow, and thirty-two to 1 against Hectar. F. Webb was the fortunate jockey of the winning horse. Platt and Crickmore rode the second and third respectively.

FRANCE.

ARREST AND ESCAPE OF CARLISTS.

PARIS, April 23.—A number of persons were arrested in the city of Bayonne, near the Spanish frontier, in the Department of the Basses-Pyrenees, on Monday, who were known to be *en route* to Spain, to engage in the present demonstration against the Government of that country. The captives, however, overpowered the police force which had them in charge, and escaped towards the Spanish frontier. Troops have been sent in pursuit of them. Nothing is known of the movements of Don Carlos. It is believed he is accompanied by Gen. Cathelineau.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

PARIS, April 23.—In the Assembly this afternoon a bill for the organization of a Council of State was referred back to the committee which reported it.

The Army bill passed its first reading without debate. It prescribes severe penalties for drunkenness.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST UPRISING.

MADRID, April 23.—The *Correspondencia* says that the Carlist standard has been planted in Somorrostro Spain, the largest of which are in preparation against the provinces of Navarre, Leon and Pont Evrea. The Government forces encountered a band in Navarre and defeated them, capturing one of the leaders. A portion of his force was immediately shot. Generals who are members of the radical party have offered their services to the Government to assist in suppressing the demonstrations of the agitators.

MADRID, April 23.—Many members of the Carlist Juntas have been arrested in different parts of the country. Carlist bands are increasing in number throughout the kingdom. The Carlists are in favor of the "Rights of the Liberals." A large number of peasants in the provinces of Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Ternel, Leon and Huesca have joined the forces of the pretenders. The Government is active in its exertions to suppress the rising, and it is reported that it will adopt a more vigorous policy towards the disturbers than that now pursued. It is believed here that Don Carlos is not at Estella, as was reported from Paris, and has not yet left Geneva.

Later.—The Carlists in Navarre are retreating on Bourgos, apparently to cover the entry of Don Carlos.

PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES.

A caucus of Deputies and Senators last night adopted a resolution in favor of the nomination of Rosas for President of the Cortes.

MEXICO.

PREPARED FOR AN ATTACK.

MATAMORAS, April 22.—General Cevallas and his command, consisting of five hundred men and officers, with two pieces of artillery, arrived here to-day. The General relieved General Pescosa, who has resigned, and will take command here for the last four years, and inspected the defences and the city immediately after his arrival. Another steamer is expected here tomorrow, from Vera Cruz, with several hundred more reinforcements, which will place the city beyond the possibility of capture by any force which the revolutionists can at present bring against it. Rumors are still prevalent that Garcia d'Quiroga intends making an attack, but up to dark the enemy were not within ten miles of the place.

THE COUNTRY BECOMING QUIET.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 20, *via* HAVANA, April 23.—The country is becoming more quiet. Confidence in the Government increases, and business is reviving. Public opinion is now strongly in favor of Juarez.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN COMMENCED.

General Rocha continues victorious in the north-east. A vigorous campaign has been commenced against the rebels in Sierra Puebla.

General Capella recently left Secatecas with all his available forces in pursuit of Cadena. The latter, by a rapid counter march, slipped into Secatecas, and held the city one day. He was then driven out and badly beaten by Corella.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

General Cirbro has defeated the insurgents at Acaguila. Dominique has been defeated and killed, and the Government troops have gained a victory at Machinargo.

THE REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN.

In Yucatan the revolution continues in full blast, but the supporters of Leido Ne Trejade are uniting with the Juarists. Reinforcements are going to Yucatan, where General Mariscol already has 1,000 men.

STEAMER RETURNED.

The steamer Tobases has returned to Vera Cruz, and will take more troops to Campeche.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS REFUSED.

General Trillian has refused to accept the extraordinary powers conferred upon him by the Legislature of Guanojuat.

THE JOINT CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Guzman, Attorney General of the Republic, is spoken of as a member of the joint claims commission at Washington, in place of Palacio, who will probably soon be relieved.

REVOLUTIONISTS ROUTED

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

"WE ourselves were the exponents of true manhood."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Oh!

PITTSBURGH will yet have a park, situated on the romantic slopes of Highland and Brilliant hills; wherefrom one of the most beautiful and picturesque views can at all times be seen.

HON. O. J. DICKEY, the present member of Congress from the Lancaster district, will have for an opponent this fall, Senator Billingfelt, who for the past six years has represented his district in the State Senate.

IT IS now almost certain that the Philadelphia ticket will be Grant and Colfax, the opposition to the latter having been virtually withdrawn. Let us nominate them by acclamation, then go to work and elect them triumphantly.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that "there is every reason to believe that he (Aleck McClure) will be next Governor of the Commonwealth of which he is, perhaps, the most popular citizen."

Go from home to learn the news.

OVER seven hundred iron workers are out of employment in Pottsville, owing to a strike on the part of the puddlers. A lockout in that line of trade is very embarrassing just now to proprietors. All of our mills are in full operation, and the best of feeling exists between the hands and owners.

"IF THE Cincinnati Convention must nominate a Liberal Republican who would be a tower of strength in Pennsylvania, why not take McClure.—*Post.*

Yes, that would do, it would be a kind of "poetic justice," and besides Aleck would carry the *Luminary* with him. Allegheny county would then be sure to give twelve thousand majority for Grant and Colfax.

DISCUSSING the probable ticket which shall emanate from the Cincinnati rump convention, our Democratic neighbor says:

"Now how would some liberal Democrat do for the first place on this ticket, in view of the fact, that upwards of three millions of Democrats are expected to do the voting necessary to elect a President? With this arrangement there is a chance that the Democratic National Convention would endorse the movement—not otherwise."

How about Thomas A. Scott?

THE playwright who perverted the use of any talents he may have to produce the disgusting drama of "Black Friday," which was presented to a New York audience on Monday night, would be guilty of almost any crime against decency and propriety. The introduction of such grossly slanderous and indecent plays does more to sink the stage in public estimation than anything else, and prudent managers should appreciate the fact.

IT IS ABOUT TIME for the *Commercial* to pronounce for its old friend Rutan, of Beaver. What is the matter? Is there anything wrong with the coalition? Is the new alliance inharmonious? or has Brigham heard that JOHN F. DRAVO—the eloquent champion of Reform and Republicanism—is to be in the field? Does he see the handwriting on the wall, and hesitate? Do give us the news, what is wrong? We toss our cap for John F. Dravo, the next Senator from the XXVI district. Where do *you* stand, Mr. Luminary?

IF THE vote taken the other day in Congress on the civil service reform measure kills it, let the fault lie at the doors of Congress and not on the President. The vote was not a party one by any means, as the following will show: Of the ninety-six votes which recommitted the bill, twenty-four were Democrats and seventy-two Republicans. Of those against recommitting thirty-six were Republicans, and forty-three were Democrats. Sixty-six members dodged the vote altogether: of these thirty-six were Democrats and thirty Republicans. The Democrats had it clearly in their power to have carried the bill if they had chosen, but they wished its defeat. Henceforth their tears over the failure of civil service reform may be put down as purely crocodile.

THE Pittsburgh *Post*, in the following extract, exhibits its usual reckless disregard of truth, and at the same time insults the intelligence of its readers by pre-supposing that any of them are fools enough to believe its lies. It says:

"Grant descended to endorse the thieves and ballot box stuffers of Philadelphia by throwing the weight of his patronage and influence against investigating the frauds in the Fourth Senatorial district."

We suppose there is not a sane man in America who believes one word of the above, notwithstanding it is affirmed by Aleck McClure, and echoed by his satellites. It does seem strange the *Post* has not learned that such political warfare is powerless. Does it ever change a vote? Stick to the truth neighbor, and "let justice be done though the Heavens fall."

THE CHICAGO *Tribune* claims the President's order concerning civil service reform as a "Cincinnati triumph," saying that it was issued with an evident intent of adding *eclat* to the New York meeting. According to this doctrine, every good thing that President Grant may hereafter do, can be claimed as a triumph of "liberalism." If the President is so compliant to the wishes of the "Liberals," why attempt to remove him from power? The above assertion shows itself false upon its face. The President had been for months awaiting the report of the Civil Service Commissioners, one of whom is Mr. Medill, of the *Tribune*, and upon their presenting to him the result of their months of deliberation, he issued the executive order. We are willing the Liberals shall claim that the President is not opposed to anything of good which they may favor, but not that they shall claim all the honor for every good thing done.

SO GENERAL is the dissatisfaction in regard to the nomination of Col. Harrison Allen, of Warren, by the late State Convention, as the Republican candidate for Auditor General, that his retirement from the Republican ticket is pronounced to be essential to success in October. Our own objections to General Hartranft having been so sternly criticised by some of our brethren, it may perhaps propitiate these gentlemen to state that the appeal for the retirement of Col. Allen is most earnestly made by some of those who most earnestly support General Hartranft. The objections to Col. Allen are best known to those who make them.

We simply refer to the demand for his retirement from the State ticket as an admonition and a fact. Let us not fear that the discussion of even regularly nominated candidates can injure the Republican party. Nobody denies that the late Republican Convention committed grave mistakes, and our failure to point them out will make them fatal. There is full time to correct and cure them; better to meet them and to master them in advance than blindly to enter upon the Presidential struggle, and go down under their sheer dead weight.—*Press.*

So far as the GAZETTE is concerned, we repudiate and reject the proposition of the Philadelphia *Press* that General Harrison Allen shall retire from the Republican State ticket. If any such purpose is insisted upon by the friends of General Hartranft, as intimated by the *Press*, we are for a few deal all around. We are quite as willing to vote for General Allen as we are for Hartranft, and we consider him, among the people, quite as strong if not "a little more so." No gentlemen—hands off. If Philadelphia does not prefer Allen, Pittsburgh and Allegheny are quite as averse to Hartranft, or we have greatly miscalculated the sentiment of our people. If any change is to be made, let all three candidates withdraw, and re-assemble the convention, or order a new one.

TO CINCINNATI.

The Boston *Globe*, a fearless, out-spoken, independent journal, thus mentions the latest addition to the force which is to swell the crowd of sore-heads at Cincinnati. "Governor Palmer of Illinois, of course goes for the double-hump convention at Cincinnati; that was to be expected. He quarrelled with General Sheridan, quarrelled with the administration, quarrelled even with Senator Trumbull, who is a real true blue Missouri bolter, in short, he seems to have quarrelled all round, and now proposes to go arm and arm with Gratz Brown and Judge Davis. There's no accounting for taste. As Trumbull has informed his friends that he is a candidate for nomination at Cincinnati, we don't exactly see how Governor Palmer will sympathize with the programme." And so it is with all who are expected to take part in this "liberal" movement. Its head and front is Horace Greeley—soured and disappointed; its tail is Trumbull, who, ever since he voted against the impeachment of Johnson has been as cross-grained and ugly as a confirmed dyspeptic. Greeley felt, long ago, that he lost caste with good Republicans, when he, of all others, stepped forward and signed the bail bond of Jeff. Davis. He has not been a "square toed" Republican since, but a chronic grumbler, and has fast been loosing his friends and influence. There has not been one name yet given to the public, of those known to be in harmony with the objects and hopes of the getters up of the Cincinnati bolt, which has not been known to the country as one of the rejected. Not one prominent man, who has stood uniformly by the Republican party, has yet signified his intention of joining in this "Liberal" bolt. It is, therefore, in no sense a "Republican" movement, and we are not surprised at the Chicago *Times*, and the Pittsburgh *Post*, asking that the first name on the ticket nominated, shall be that of a Democrat, in which case, it is hoped and believed that the split will be supported by that party. This is the genuine "possum policy" of Missouri, and it is expected that it will be re-enacted. Already Gratz Brown has been suggested for the Presidency with OUR Aleck McClure as the nominee for the second place. Ye, Gods! what a ticket. Aleck, having "pulled the wool over the eyes" of weak kneed Republicans in Pennsylvania, and secured a seat in the State Senate, now seeks higher game. We would not be surprised if he told the folks at Cincinnati that he, too, is a Republican.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The season of smiling and welcome spring is now fully and fairly upon us. Just as the grass comes up, and the trees put forth evidence of resurrected life in buds and blossoms, so does the human system undergo change. But the beautiful season is a most dangerous one to the health of the individual. The throwing off of the accumulated bile and adipose matter of winter, and the launching forth into fresh life and existence, are circumstances in themselves calculated to disturb the physical organization of most ordinary individuals. The sudden change of warmth producing and withholding clothing for the lighter fabrics adapted to the higher register of the thermometer, is most prolific of disease and complaint. More especially are observed the serious consequences of the early abandonment of warm winter clothing for the more comfortable but less healthy garbs of spring, in tender children, whose critical period of existence is in the several transitions of the weather as illustrated in the changing of one season into another. Parents must take unusual good care of the little gifts from God, placed in their keeping in the end to glorify Him, at this particular season, for it is fraught with unusual danger. The too early discard of flannel underclothes and resort to the genteel, though really objectionable practice of clothing tender children in spring and summer, much after the style of our first parents in the garden of Eden, has been fearfully prolific of direful consequences, carrying yearly thousands upon thousands of sinless infants down into the depths and darkness of the silent grave. It is in the spring time, more than any other season of the year, that we should zealously look after not only our own physical welfare, but that of those under our charge. The change from the cold and piercing blasts of winter to genial, mild and sunshining days, necessarily revolutionizes the system and makes it an object of weakness before the shafts of disease. Prudence and care must be exercised if immunity from sickness be desired, by both old and young.

A healthy community is always a prosperous one. Show us a fever and ague district in the country and we will show you an impoverished and non-progressive one. Let an epidemical visitation of Providence strike the prosperous city, and business stops, reeling under the blow from which it requires long time to rally. The public health is an object of deep interest and concern to all people, and it behooves the individual as well as the collective masses to strive at every and all seasons to advance and preserve it. It is a peculiar and popular mistake of communities to exhibit an utter disregard for the general health, until such time as the angel of death goes knocking about at the doors of those who not only have tempted his appearance by a total disregard of sanitary precautions, but have in reckeness even defied him. The small-pox, generally the advance agent of the more dreadful cholera, swept through all the principal cities of our country, during the winter months and yet violently rages in some of them. In any one it would never have gained welcome lodging place, had its advance been stopped by the proper exercise of due precautionary sanitary preventives. Listlessly the people awaited its approach, and never turned a hand to avoid it, but when it struck whole communities in wicked wrath, then a spasmodic war was made against it and some little earnest endeavor was made to stop its fearful and unmerciful ravages. Thank Providence, that loathsome and most repugnant of the epidemical family of diseases, has been almost completely eradicated from this neighborhood, and the fact is principally due to the unusual and extraordinary efforts put forward by the authorities and the people to subdue and conquer it. But we to-day stand on dangerous grounds. The public health of the city is not good. From some cause or other, as yet unsatisfactorily explained by our learned physicians, vast numbers of our people of all ages, conditions and sexes are prostrated with the diarrhœa, cholera morbus and dysentery. The cases are so numerous and so very general as to excite considerable alarm, and to lead to an investigation to discover what aggravating circumstance has induced the epidemic—for such it really seems to be. Some incline to think that the water we drink is chargeable with the disease, and with considerable reason too. The Allegheny river was ice-bound and sheeted nearly all winter. A great quantity of oil was turned into its basin to float over the ice and mingle with the poisonous and deleterious refuse thrown out by the acid and oil refineries that continuously dot both river banks from this city to headwaters. It is a theory with some that this oil and filth have combined and precipitated as a sediment in the river, is drawn into our reservoirs and distributed throughout the city to poison or make sick those who use it. However, as plausible and acceptable as this idea may be, it is considerably disturbed, if not altogether refuted, by the fact that in the suburban districts where only pump and spring waters are used for drinking and other purposes, the diseases mentioned prevail with equal epidemical violence. Harrisburg, in the dead of last winter, had one-half of her inhabitants prostrated with these diseases, and, so far as we have been informed no good explanation of the mysterious visitation has ever been given. Many of the leading physicians of that city joined in the assertion that the diseases were fore-runners of the Asiatic cholera, and that their warning should be heeded so far as to cause a general inauguration of a thorough sanitary reform. The advice was certainly good and timely. It should be taken home by all of us. The cholera is on the march and we know not how soon it may sweep with terrible violence through this country, laying low in its tracks thousands and thousands of victims. It would be wise and well to make ready thus early for its advent, and all should lend their exertions towards placing the city in a good sanitary condition.

GLEANINGS.

BOSTON has butter from California.

WITH the small-pox and scarlet fever, Scranton, Pa., is peculiarly blessed.

THE colored people in Cleveland are making extensive preparations for the celebration of Amendment day.

THE boat clubs of the District of Columbia are arranging for a grand national regatta to take place at Washington in June or July.

THE Russians are fond of agricultural pursuits; at least the statistics show that there are more agricultural societies in Russia than in any other land.

PRESIDENT GRANT has accepted the invitation to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Cleveland, on the 7th of May.

THE district Republican Convention to name a Presidential elector and two delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will be held in Cleveland to-day.

"YE living men come view the ground, where ye must shortly lie," says the Louisville *Commercial* in an incidental allusion to the Cincinnati Convention.

A large fire in Springfield, Illinois, on Saturday destroyed the furniture store of Mr. J. H. Daggett, containing furniture valued at $25,000, partially insured.

THE frame of a carriage made entirely of India Rubber, A Connecticut Company propose to manufacture such, and a large factory is being erected for that purpose.

THE colored men of Washington have organized a "Social Equality Club"—the purpose of which is to demand full social equality everywhere for the colored race.

A NEW kind of lace for trimming dresses is coiled "daisy lace," and is about a finger wide, the edge being formed by large silk daisies. The effect is fine on a black silk.

THE inhabitants of Newtown and Gosport, Va., are preparing to surround their houses with sunflowers as a prophylactic of intermittent fever, from which they suffered last year.

THE people of New Orleans are in trouble about the unsafe condition of a number of their buildings, and a general renovation and repair has been ordered by the authorities.

THE old water reservoir to be located in the center of the new City Hall is to be fitted up as a free library and reading room. It will have a storage capacity for 10,000 volumes.

Hiram Yale of Luzerne county, was bitten by a mad dog a few days ago. The dog was killed, and the physician in attendance upon the lad thought he could prevent hydrophobia.

IT HAS been calculated that the combined mouths of the twenty-five thousand singers at the Boston Jubilee will form a cavity of over seven hundred and thirty-six square feet.

THE Chicago *Post* says there is a pretty well authenticated rumor that Messrs. Libby & Reserve, and Samuel Turner, of the Tremont, will be the hosts of Potter Palmer's new hotel.

IN Wyoming Territory, there are five times as many men as women. That's why the dear creatures are allowed to vote out there—to attract more of them to this—the suffragists paradise.

THE "one widders" in Chicago held another meeting Saturday, and exhausted the vocabulary in denunciation of the Relief and Aid Society for the way in which they have managed matters.

HAPPY VALLEY is a terrestial paradise near Knoxville, Tennessee, where they have no need of a monument builder, as but one death has disturbed the serenity of the people for the past twelve years.

ACCORDING to the San Francisco *News Letter*, the Indians have become so peaceable it is hard to tell an Apache from a white, the only difference being that the latter has no scalp and the former has two.

IN their zeal to exclude sectarianism from the public schools in San Francisco, the framers of a bill which has passed the legislature have enacted "that religion shall neither be taught nor practised" therein.

ROCHESTER, New York, has a juvenile sensation in the way of a youthful burglar aged 12. At last accounts he was in the lock-up bathing a new head that had been put on him by a man whose house he had entered.

THE annual meeting of the New York State Editorial Association is to be held in Rochester on the 24th of June. The session will last four days, and will include a trip to Montreal by way of the Thousand Islands.

THE Norfolk (Va.) *Journal* announces to the scientific world that the welding of copper, which has occupied the skill and science of the world for centuries without success, has been discovered by Mr. George Davis, of that city.

THE *Correspondencia* of Madrid announces that a society has been formed, called the "Advanced Guard." It is eminently of a revolutionary character, and proposes energetically to influence the future policy of the kingdom.

THE citizens of San Francisco yesterday appointed a Committee of One Hundred to protect the railroad interests of the city, and to use all lawful means to prevent the Central Pacific Railroad Company from acquiring Goat Island.

A BOSTON physician testified at a trial, recently, that seven cases of small-pox had come under his observation this winter, where the patients had before had the disease, the results of the former attacks being distinctly marked.

DUTTON and Bowen have kissed and made friends again. The legal difficulties in which them have been amicably settled, and they publish in their respective papers a correspondence full of expressions of "distinguished consideration," &c.

THERE died at Geneva, a few days ago, Senor Garcia, a waiter at a cafe, who in a few years became possessed of almost $800,000 by gambling at Baden and Hamburg. He had squandered two fortunes in his life, and died worth only five francs.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is slightly sarcastic when it says: "It has cost Chicago $382,025.16 to run the Fire Department the last year. This is exclusive of a matter of $200,000,000 invested on the 9th of October in finding out that we had no fire department that could be depended on in a sharp emergency."

A SOUTHERN paper is authority for the statement that Jefferson Davis intends moving to Baltimore, and will make that city his future home. He contemplates publishing at an early day a "vindication of his administration" while President of the Confederate States.

A SPARK from a candle dropped into a tank of benzine was sufficient to create an explosion and fire at the Greenwood Foundry, Cincinnati, on Friday. One of the men was so badly burned that it is feared he cannot survive. The foundry was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

OUT OF the receipts of the Church of England, of ten million pounds, about three and a half millions go to the support of 1900 clergy, including bishops, choristers and other lay officers. The church spends over three millions on schools, and nearly as much upon charitable institutions.

A LADY who loved Bulwer, entered a book-store just as one of the clerks had killed a large rat. "I wish to see What he will do with it?" said she to a boy behind the counter. "Well," said the boy, "if you'll step to the window, you will probably see him sling it into the back lot."

THE Montreal Canada, *News*, favors the enlargement of the list of offences under which the provisions of the extradition truly can be enforced. It instances the case of Conklin, the absconding Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, New York, as a good subject for the application of the rule.

ST. LOUIS has been entertaining a delegation from Nebraska for the past few days, while negotiations are going on for aid to complete a direct line of railroad between St. Louis and Omaha. The road to be completed is known as the Nebraska Trunk Line and will be the most direct route mentioned.

A SELECT COMMITTEE, have in course of trial at Woolwich, England, a Gatling gun, for use in India. It has ten barrels and is said to be sufficiently light to be fired from a trinpod fixed like a saddle on the back of a camel. The originator of the idea claims it will not inconvenience the camel, but the animal has not been heard from.

IT IS estimated that $75,000,000 worth of fuel is burned yearly in the United States. Locomotives consume over 8,000,000 cords of wood annually, and over $100,000,000 worth of sawed lumber is yearly employed in building and manufactures. Four millions of acres of forest disappear every year before before the axe to supply all these demands.

"GARDEN ISLAND" is the name of a little islet in Lake Ontario, near the city of Kingston. The population is about one thousand. Twenty years ago a law was passed that no liquor under any pretence could be brought on the island. There is not a pauper or a policeman among the inhabitants, and not a case has come before the magistrates for 15 years.

HERE IS A NEW ENGLAND JOKE:—O. L. D. Winter, who has been a resident of Wallingford, Vt., for the past six months, had his back broken very suddenly the other day. He was intending to start, in a few days, for his summer residence at Greenland Centre. This sad occurrence has thrown a wide circle of friends into deep sorrow and grief at his untimely death.

A NEWSPAPER in Rathbridge, Georgia, is edited by a very fastidious man. Hear what he says: "To see a wasp-waisted young lady, in ringlets and abundance of flounces, gracefully sail to the head of the table, and, with a voice as angelic as a tenor flute call to the waiter for a mess of cold possum and kollards, is the most trying thing romance can encounter."

AN English gentleman has leased a water lot in Palatka, Florida, for ten years, with the design of putting up a moss and paper factory. The moss will be manipulated into such things as hair cloth etc. The paper mill is intended to manufacture paper out of the common saw palmetto. Paper made of this material is now used by the Bank of England for bank notes.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Trade in Philadelphia, a paper was received from the International Steamship Company stating that they had contracted with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run a first-class line of steamships between Philadelphia and Europe, each capable of carrying 1,000 emigrants and 2,500 tons of cargo. They will be placed on the line this summer.

A KANSAS farmer, in Summer County, owns 51,000 head of cattle, and continues asking for another horn, and then, like Rip Van Winkle, "won't count that." Perhaps he has heard of Colonel King, of Texas, who has a snug little farm of 84,132 acres, whereon are pastured 65,000 horned cattle, 10,000 horses, 7,000 sheep and 8,000 goats, when even in Summer County he would live in a winter of discontent.

THE orchestra of the Boston musical festival will be composed of 250 first violins, 200 second violins, 150 violas, 100 violincellos, 100 contra basses, 100 first flutes, 12 second flutes, 12 first clarionets, 12 second clarionets, 10 first oboes, 10 second oboes, 20 bassons (1st, 2d, 3d and fourth,) 20 French horns, 24 trumpets, 12 alto trombones, 12 tenor trombones, 8 bass trombones, 6 bass tubar, 6 pair tympani, 10 small drums, 4 bass drums, 4 pair cymbals, 1 great drum, 1 great triangle. Total, 1,000.

HOW THEIR CREEDS DIFFERED.

(From Out of Door Rhymes.)

Bedded in stone a toad lived well,
Cold and content as toad could be:
As safe from harm as monk in cell,
Almost as safe from good was he.

And "What is life?" he said, and dozed;
Then, waking, "Life is rest," quoth he;
"Each creature God in stone hath closed,
That each may have tranquility.

"And God himself lies coiled in stone,
Nor wakes nor moves to any call;
Each lives unto himself alone,
And cold and night envelope all."

He said, and slept. With curious ear
Close to the stone, a serpent lay:
"'Tis false," he hissed with crafty sneer,
"For well I know God wakes alway.

"And what is life but wakefulness,
To glide through snares alert and wise—
With plans too deep for neighbors' guess,
And haunts too close for neighbors' eyes?

"For all the earth is thronged with foes,
And dark ath fraud, and rife with toils;
Each lies in wait on each to close,
And God is bribed with share of spoils."

High in the boughs a small bird sang,
And marvelled such a creed could be.
"How strange and false!" his comment rank:
"For well I know that life is glee."

"For all the plain is flushed with bloom,
And all the wood with music rings;
And in the air is scarcely room
To wave our myriad flashing wings.

"And God, amid His angels high,
Spreads over all in brooding joy
On great wings borne, entranced they lie;
And all is bless without alloy."

"Ah, careless birdling, say'st thou so?
Thus mused a man the trees among;
"Thy creed is wrong; for well I know
That life must not be spent in song.

"For what is life but toil of brain,
And toil of hand, and strife of will—
To dig and forge, with loss and pain,
The truth from lies, the good from ill—

"And ever out of self to rise
Toward love and law and constancy?
But with sweet love comes sacrifice,
And with great law comes penalty.

"And God, who asks a constant soul,
He tries his creatures sore and long;
Steep is the way and far the goal,
And time is small to waste in song.

He sighed. From heaven an angel yearned,
With equal love his glances fell
Upon the man with soul unburned,
Upon the toad within its cell.

And, strange! upon that wondrous face
Shone pure all natures, well allied:
Their subtlety was turned to grace,
And slow content was glorified.

And labor, love and constancy
Put off their dross and mortal guise,
And with the look that is to be,
They looked from those immortal eyes.

To the faint man the angel strong
Reached down from heaven and shared his pain:
The one in tears, the one in song,
The cross was borne between them twain.

He sang the careless glee that lies,
In woodbird's heart without alloy
He sang the joy of sacrifice;
And still he sang, "All life is joy."

But how, while yet he clasped the pain,
Thrilled through with bliss the angel smiled,
I know not, with my human brain,
Nor how the two he reconciled.

ELIZA J. STROAT.

The Author of the Declaration of Independence.

A writer in the Washington *Chronicle* produces the following from the works of Thomas Jefferson to prove that he was not the author of the Declaration of Independence:

More than forty years after the Declaration of Indepence was written Jefferson says in regard to it: "Whether I had gathered my ideas from reading I do not know; I only know that I turned to neither book nor pamphlet while writing it."—Works, Vol. viii, pp. 326.

Upon the weight of this evidence Bancroft says: "From the fullness of his own mind, without consulting one single book, Jefferson drafted the Declaration." But this statement cannot be true, for parts of the Declaration of Independence were taken from parts of another document a year older, which parts Jefferson unqualifiedly disowns. The facts are as follows:

On the 26th of June, 1775, five days after Mr. Jefferson took his seat in Congress for the first time, he was placed with Mr. Dickinson on the committee to draft a declaration of the causes and necessity of taking up arms. Now mark what Jefferson says in regard to the authorship of this instrument: "I prepared a draft of the declaration committed to us. It was too strong for Mr. Dickinson. We therefore requested him to take the paper and put it into a form he could approve. He did so, preparing an entire new statement, and preserving of the former only the last four paragraphs and half of the preceding one. We approved and reported it to Congress, who accepted it."—Works, vol. 1, pp. 10 and 11.

Mr. Jefferson is very explicit in regard to the part which he disclaims, and by confining ourselves to this, we will find it to be the parent of what shall be born just one year thereafter. To show this, I now present a few parallels from the two declarations. I will put in italics the like language, and number the charges:

DECLARATION OF 1776—PARAGRAPH 15.

(1.) "He has combined with others to subject us to a *jurisdiction* foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation; (2.) For *quartering* large bodies of armed troops among us; (3.) For protecting by a mock trial *from punishment* any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of those States; (4.) For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; (5.) For imposing taxes on *us without our consent*; (6.) *For depriving us of the benefits of trial by jury*; (7.) *For transporting us* beyond seas *to be tried* for pretended *offenses*; (8.) For abolishing the free system of English laws *in a neighboring province*, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in those States; (9.) For taking away our *charters*, abolishing our most valuable laws, and *altering fundamentally the forms of our governments*; (10.) *For suspending our Legislatures*; and (11.) Declaring themselves invested with full power to legislate *for us in all cases whatsoever*."

I now subjoin the part of another declaration from which the above was taken. The figures in parenthesis below refer back to their parallels above.

DECLARATION OF 1774.—PARAGRAPH 3.

1 (6.) "They have undertaken to give and grant our money *without our consent*, though we have ever exercised an exclusive right to dispose of our own property; 3 (1.) Statutes have been passed for *extending the jurisdiction* of the courts of admiralty and vice admiralty beyond their ancient limits; 3 (6.) *For depriving us of the* accustomed and inestimable privilege *of trial by jury* in cases both affecting life and property; 4 (10.) *For suspending the legislature* of our colonies; 5 (4.) for interdicting all commerce of another; 6 (8) and *for altering fundamentally the form of government* established by charter and secured by acts of its own legislature solemnly confirmed by the crown; 7 (3.) For exempting the *murderers* of colonists from legal tribunal and in effect, *from punishment*; 8 (8.) For erecting *in a neighboring province* acquired by the joint arms of Great Britain and America a despotism dangerous to our very existence: 9 (2.) And for *quartering* soldiers upon the colonists in time of profound peace. 10 (8.) It has also been resolved in Parliament that colonists charged with certain *offenses* shall be *transported to England to be tried*. 11 (11.) By our statute it is declared that Parliament can of right make laws *to bind us in all cases whatsoever*."

Here are eleven consecutive coincidences. I have given them word for word as they appear in the two instruments. Each charge of the one parallels with one in the other, and these are just eleven, neither less nor more. But Jefferson owns the one and disowns the other.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 percent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Kinick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL MENTION.

WM. E. DODGE will be re-elected President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

THEY are coming around. Fred. Douglass lectured on self-made men in New Orleans last week.

MISS KELLOGG has gone to London to fill an engagement made for her by Mr. Jarrett. She will be back here in the fall.

THE Sultan of Turkey has sent one of his steam yachts to Odessa, to convey General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant and friends to Sebastopol. A. W Thayer, United States consul at Trieste, has joined the party.

A SPECIAL to the London *Echo*, from Berlin, says J. Bancroft Davis has arrived in that city on a visit to Mr. Bancroft, American Minister. During his stay there a dinner will be given at the Legation of the United States, to which Bismarck and a number of leading diplomists will be invited.

THE musical authorities of San Francisco speak in high terms of the talent and genius displayed by a Miss Kate McKenzie, daughter of Colonel John W. McKenzie, a popular resident of that city, who has just made her *debut* in the *rote* of Leonora in "Il Trovatore." Her voice is a clear, full and melodious soprano, ranging from G in the basso to G in the treble.

HEART DISEASE.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

ATMOSPHERIC DISEASES.

The air, without which no creature could live, is the source of diseases of which millions die. At this season, especially, the atmosphere is full of the germs of many kinds of sickness. Every globule of the mist and fog which cloud the earth and sky in spring holds in solution its portion of miasmatic poison.

The evil effects of this aerial virus can only be certainly averted by increasing the vital activity of the system and securing the full and free exercise of all its natural functions, and hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great nerve strengthener, regulator and antidote to malaria, is imperatively required, in the spring months.

It is at this time, too, that Dyspepsia assumes its most distressing types and that persons of bilious habit usually suffer most. There is an influence in the air which depresses the spirits as well as the physical energies, and in order to reduce their elasticity tone treatment is absolutely necessary.

All the world knows that the wonderful efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters in cases of indigestion, biliousness, nervous prostration and malarious fevers is due to the potency of its tonic, alterative and aperient materials and the absolutely pure stimulant with which they are incorporated.

It is because the public have been taught by twenty years' experience that the article can be implicitly trusted—inasmuch as it performs uniformly and certainly all that it is advertised to do—that it has proved this sovereign tonic to every other. Hence its immense and ever-increasing sales, and hence, too, alas! the many counterfeits and imitations, against which there is no safeguard except the close scrutiny of the purchaser.

THE FROST KING SODA WATER APPARATUS.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S Drug Store and Perfume Depot, where you will find pure Drugs, Family and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

KISSINGEN, CONGRESS, BLUE LICK, SARATOGA and VICHY WATERS

Drawn from Marble Fountains, always cold, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.

As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them.

Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,

And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 38th, Pittsburgh, Pa. apl-s24

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wattles & Sheafer,

There is no Better TIMEKEEPERS

Over 300 in Use on THE PENNA. R. R.

Agents, 101 Fifth Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AT 42½ CENTS.

Striped Japanese Silks.

At 50c. Japanese Silks,
At 56c. Japanese Silks,
At 60c. Japanese Silks,
At 70c. Japanese Silks,
At 75c. Japanese Silks,
At 12½c. Plain Gray Poplins.
At 18¾c. Gray Striped Poplins.
At 22½c. Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 25c. Black and White Striped Alpacas.
At 44 and 50c. Black Alpacas, extra good value.

A LARGE STOCK.
ALL COLORS.

AT 8¾ CENTS.

Fast Colored Prints,

NEW SPRING STYLES.

At 6¼c. Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c. Yard Wide Bleached Shirting Muslin.
At 15c. Yard Wide Bleached Shirting Muslin, an extra good bargain.
At 30, 37½ and 50c. Damask Towels, extra fine quality, large sizes.
At 15c. for TWO all Linen Huck Towels.
At 40 and 50c. Men's Calico Shirts, full size.
At 12½c. Lace Collars, and a large assortment all grades.

SOME EXTRA BARGAINS IN

WHITE CORSETS,
HEMSTITCHED AND FANCY
Handkerchiefs,
Swiss and Lace Undersleeves,

AT

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165, 167 and 169
FederalSt., Alleghenv.

STRAW GOODS.

SPRING STYLES

LADIES' AND MISSES HATS,

In Leghorn, Milan, Pedal and Rough and Ready Braids.

Fine Flowers and Feathers, Pom Poms, Ornaments, &c.

O. B. and Gros Grain Ribbons, all widths and shades.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

SPRING STYLES NOW OPEN.

Black and Colored Silk Parasols, with white, black and colored linings.

Latest Novelties in Pongee Silks.

Buff Ginghams in all sizes and styles.

Also, a complete line of Black Silk Sun Umbrellas.

Lama and Thread Lace,

PARASOL COVERS.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued Interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all desirable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
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BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 23, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 48 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1871	116	116¾
5-20—1862	114¼	114¾
" 1864	114	114¾
" 1865	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867	114¼	114¼
" 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¾	99⅛
Do Scrip	93¼	93⅝
Erie	62	63⅜
Harlem	124	125
Reading		
Lake Shore	97	97¼
Fort Wayne	95½	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	93
Rock Island	114¾	114¾
Chicago & N. W.	82¾	83⅛
Do. Preferred	95¾	95¼
St. Paul, Common	62¾	62¾
Do. Preferred	81	81
Wabash	78¾	78¾
Do. Preferred	39¾	39¾
Union Pacific	54¾	54
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	32
Pacific Mail	68¾	68¾
West. Union Telegraph	76¾	76½
Adams Express	97¾	98¾
American Express	73¼	73½
U. S. Express	74	73½
Wells, Fargo	80	80

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the stocks:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	61½	61⅝
Penna. Allotments	58⅜	58⅝
Reading R. R.	59	59
Camden & Amboy	126¾	126¾
Lehigh Navigation	46¾	46¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41¾	41½
Central Transportation	45	44
Empire Transportation	84	84
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	74½	74
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94½	94⅝
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	59
Philadelphia & Erie	28¾	28⅝

NEW YORK, April 23, 1872.

Gold strong and higher, opening at 111⅜, and closing firm at 111⅞@111¾. Loans 1 to 3 per cent. for carrying. Clearances, $24,000,000. Governments have advanced in sympathy with gold, the improvement being from ⅛ to ¼. The stock market was dull throughout the day, and devoid of any interesting feature. The fluctuations ranged from ½ to 1 per cent., alternately up and down. The only important fluctuation of the day was in Harlem, which advanced to 128 and closed at 126, the market closed dull and steady. Money firm in the morning at 7 and 7 gold; closed at 6@7. State bonds dull and strong.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 117; 5-20s of '62, 114½; '64, 114½; '65, 115¾; do. new, 113⅝; '67, 114½; '68, 114¾; 10-40s, 110; currency 6s, 115¾; new 5s, 111¼.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessees, 80; new, 68; new, 67¾; Virginia, new, 55; old, 54; North Carolina, old, 36; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Quicksilver, 41¾; Adams Ex., 97¾; Wells, Fargo do, 68¾; American Merchants Union do, 73¼; United States do, 73¾; Pacific Mail, 69¼; New York Central, 99; Scrip, 92¾; Erie, 63¾; do preferred, 80¾; Harlem, 126¾; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 115; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 80¾; do preferred, 94½; Rock Island, 112¾; New Jersey Central, 110¾; St. Paul, 61¾; do preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 38¼; do pref'd, 89; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 52; Chicago & Alton, 118¾; do pref'd, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 32¾; C. C. & C., 91; Burlington and Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 233; Illinois Central, 125; Union Pacific, 209¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102½; Union, 92¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 109¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY April 23, 1872.

ASHES—Market is quiet and prices unchanged; Common Soda, 6; refined 7; Nitrate, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—The market is well supplied, the stock being unusually large for this season of the year, but the offerings as a general thing are in bad condition. Trade is generally reported dull, while prices are unchanged; $2,50 to $3,50 per bbl for common to fair, and $4 to $5 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BEANS—Steady, with sales at $2,00 to $3 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Navy.

BUTTER—The supply of the better grades is small, and with a steady demand, prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at 28 to 30 for good to prime. For the lower grades the market is dull.

BROOM CORN—There is some inquiry, mostly by home dealers, but prices are without quotable change, ranging from 6¼ to 8½ cents per lb.

CHEESE—Trade is quiet and stocks are light. New Dairy is quoted at 15 to 17 cts as to quality; sweitzer very dull: 14 to 16, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,50 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 to $7 per case, according to quality; Tomatoes, $1,50 to $2; Corn, $5 to $6,50.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; and $16@18 for prime.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade is very meagre, this is always the case at this season of the year.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 5@5½; clear sides, 6¾@7 cts; Hams, 9@10; Lard, 8 to 8½.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches continue dull; halves 9@10 cts; mixed 7 to 8; quarters 6 to 6½; peeled 14@20. Apples—8 to 9 for fair to prime and 9½ for choice. Blackberries, 15 to 16; pitted Cherries, 27 to 30 cts; unpitted, 6 to 8 cts.

EGGS—The market continues rather slow, and the supply is still in excess of present requirements; however, there is no quotable change in prices, and we continue to quote at 14@ 16.

FLOUR—The market is firm and, there is a good local trade, and some dealers are asking a still further advance; however, as yet the advance is not general and we repeat former quotations: $7,50 to $8 for Spring wheat, and $8 to $8,50 for fair to choice winter wheat. The indications at this are that prices will be put up 25 cts per bbl within the next two or three days. Rye flour unchanged at $5,50, and quiet.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue meagre and with a good milling demand; prices are firm though not quotably higher; red winter, $1,73@1,75, white three to five cents more; No. 1 spring, $1,70. No. 2, $1,65. We are cognizant of several cars of spring having been sold in this market within the past week or two, and unless winter becomes plentier, the mills here will be forced to substitute it in place of the latter. Dealers generally report oats steady, with an increased demand, but prices are without quotable change; 45@50c.—we are reported a sale 1000 bushels at 51c, sacked; however, the market is well supplied, though the stock is not not apparently as large as it was a few weeks ago. Shelled corn is firmer, and the demand is rather better; we are reported sales in elevator at 60c. Ear corn is dull, with sales on wharf at 57@58cts. Rye is quiet and unchanged, one dollar is still regarded as the selling quotation. Barley is quiet and nominally unchanged; there is little better or no stock here except what is held by brewers, and there does not seem to be much inquiry for it. As noted in our last report, it is higher in the west.

GROCERIES—Trade with the advent of fine weather is picking up, and the leading houses, and some that are not regarded as such, are doing a fair business, however, there is still room for improvement. The market in a general way, presents but little that is new or important. Coffee continues weak and dull, while for sugars there is a fair demand, especially for refined goods. If reports are true, it would appear that there are other tricks in the grocery trade in addition to "short weights." The latest of these is what is called "marking up" refined sugars; in other words, selling C for B, and B for A, and it is nothing more or less than a fraud. It may be urged that these sugars are sold on their own merits, according to sample, but it is a fraud on dealers, as the goods are represented as being one thing when in reality they are quite another. All straight sugars have the name of the refinery or manufacturer stamped upon the barrels, whereas, the bogus sugars are branded with an "A", B, or C, as the case may be—nothing to indicate where or by whom they were made. This trick, to say the least, is not only a cheat on the buyer, but it is a cheat on those who refine and sell on fair and square business, and who refuse to resort to trickery of this kind. We may have something more to say in regard to this matter.

COFFEE.—Rio—Ordinary to fair, 21@22½; Prime, 23@23½; Good, 23½@24; Fair, 23. Java, 28, Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Cuba Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara.—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 12¾; A Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¼; C Yellow and Standard, 10¾. These quotations are for straight brands; "marked up" sugars, ¼ less.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 55; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¼; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¾@8.

SPICES.—Cabin Pepper, 24; Penang, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 22; Nutmegs, $1,30.

HOMINY.—Is quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $4,50@4,75 per barrel.

HAY.—The market continues under the influence of increased receipts, and as buyers generally anticipate lower prices soon, the demand has fallen off considerably, though as yet, prices are not quotably lower. $30@35 per ton. We can report no sales on track to-day, and two or three.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Sales at $1,50@1,55 per gallon jugs.

OILS.—No. 1 extra lard oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 90@95 cts.

ONIONS.—Sales at $2 to $3 per bbl, as to quality. Onion sets, $4,50 to $5,50 per bushel.

POTATOES.—Are coming in pretty freely from all directions, but as yet the demand seems to be fully up to the supply and prices are fully maintained; we continue to quote at 80 to 90 cts per bushel, as to quality.

PEAS.—Salesat $1,45@1,50 cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¾cts; short ribbed sets; clear, 8½cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@ 11cts; plain sugar cured Hams, 11½; do, canvas, 12½. Lard in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¼; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4½ cts per lb.

SEEDS.—Clover seed is still quoted in a jobbing way at $5,50 to $5,75 per bushel, and Timothy at $3,25 to $3,50. Flax seed, $1,90.

TALLOW.—Rough 8½@9cts

WHISKY.—Highines quoted at 87@88, by the load and car 90@92 in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 23, 1872.

Refined was steady to-day, but there were no sales reported. Spot 21¾; April 21¾; May 22; June 22¾. Crude weaker and dull, but not quotably lower; quoted at 6cts per gallon here, and $2,40 per bbl at Parker's.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Jno. Spear & Co., 267 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 220 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total 887

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant O W, acct. J Bushnell	384
Peerless O W, acct. P Hutchinson	376
Peerless O W, acct. W	450
Sunbeam O W, acct. W Stewart	228
Total	1442

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R.R.

Pgh Bolt Co	10	Stoenberger B & Co	5
Kennard C Bro ore	4	Lucy Furnace ore	3
McKnight & Co ore	4	Hussey, Wells & Co ore	3
Zug & Co	1	B Warren m	1
Moorhead & Co	1	Rees G & D m	1
Total	24		

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Brown & Co	1	Zug & Co	12
Paul Jones	1	Nimick & Co., metal	5
Jones & Laughlin, m	4	Lewis B & D, ore	2
Superior Mills	1		
Total	24		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J W Porter metal	7	J Marshall & Co	1
John A Caughey m	5	J Reamer, metal	14
J Moorhead, metal	1	T F Smith	4
Whilton, Bros & Co m	1		
Total	33		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

R. Wister metal	2		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 23.—Consols: money 92¾; account 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 90; do '65, 91¼; do '67, 91½; 10-40s, 89½.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 11¾d. California white wheat 11s 10d @12s 3d; red spring 10s 11d@11s 4d; red winter 11s 9d.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Cotton less active; sales 735 bales at 23¾c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $6,35@6,85; common to good extra $6,90@7,30; good to choice do $7,40@7,60; white wheat western extra $8,15@9,25. Rye flour $4,10@5,05. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer; 89½@90c. Wheat less active; Northwestern club $1,61; winter red western $1,77@1,79; amber do $1,80@1,85; white western 90@92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn fairly active; western mixed 74@74½c; yellow 74½@75c; white 75c. Oats firmer; western 51@52½c; Ohio 52½@54c. Eggs easier; western 18c. Hay fair receipts quest; $1,35@1,40. Coffee unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¼@8¾c; Cuba 8@9c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 58@63c. Rice quiet; 8¾@9¼c. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined 23c. Turpentine heavy; 67@67½c. Pork firmer; mess $13,37½@13,50; prime $11,00; prime mess $12,50@12,75; mess May $13,50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear 7¼@ 7¾c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@ 9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter: new 32@34c. Cheese unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 23.—Cattle: receipts 1,351 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, beginning Sunday, 4,856 head, or 284 cars, against 302 last week; market not so strong as last week, but there is no material change in prices noticeable; sales 678 Illinois steers of 1,616 to 1,460 lbs at $5,25@7,00; 16 Missouri steers of 1,021 lbs at $5,87½; 51 Cherokees of 1,123 lbs at $5,75; 46 Ohio steers of 1,218 to 1,344 lbs at $5,90@6,50. Sheep: receipts 409, making the supply for the week thus far 2,409 against 3,609 last week; market thus far active and everything sold; clipped sheep quoted at $6@7,50 and wool 88@9,50; 150 wooled Ohio of 110 lbs, perfect in all respects, sold at $10,50, the highest price of the season. 210 clipped Ohio of 92 lbs at $6,86. Hogs: receipts 4,980 head, making a total thus far of 10,800 against 7,500 last week; 15 cars in market; sales comprise 1,204 from 176 to 378 lbs at $4,62½@4,90.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 23.—Beef cattle; receipts 899; prices declined 5c per lb. the demand having fallen off; sales of choice at $10,00 @10,50; extra $9,00@9,75; first quality $7,00@ 8,50; second $6,25@7,00; third $5,25@6,00. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,811; in consequence of the light arrivals there was more firmness to market sales in lots at $5@7 each; extra $8@11.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The market is generally steady and firm for all seasonable goods of intrinsic worth. The clothing trade has been backward owing to the cold weather up to this period; on the whole the market is in a healthy condition, and holders look to maintenance of prices generally; while for woolens higher prices are looked for; dress goods are in fair request for the season, and prints and cottons; calicoes in demand at 11½@12c for leading makes, and 13½@13c for Dolly Vardens; gingahams of popular makes range from 12½ to 15c; lawns best makes bring 16½@18c, and percales 19@22½c, and Dolly Varden styles 27½c; plain and colored delaines, alpacas, &c., are quite saleable at from 20 to 27½c; Araspa ticklings have been advanced to 13½c by agents and jobbers now ask the same price; printing cloths continue active and high; heavy brown sheetings steady at 14½c for best brands, and 13½@14c for light brands.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Flour: extra spring active at $6,00@7,25. Wheat: No 2 spring opened active, but closed weak at 78 25⅝; medium No 2 mixed opened active, but closed weak and dull at 42@42¼c. Oats advanced; No 2 31½@31¾c. Rye: No 2 74@75c. Barley: No 2 fall neglected but firm at 57@58c. Provisions a shade firmer; mess pork $12,05@12,07½, cash; $12,17½@ 12,20, May. Lard $8,50@8,52½. Bulk meats: loose firm; shoulders 4½@4½c; sides clear 6¼@6¼c; clear 6¼c. Hams in pickle 7½@ 9¼c. Highwines nominally 82@82½c. Hogs higher at $4,00@4,50.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Hay firmer; prime $25; choice $30. Pork dull and lower, at $13,25. Bacon weak, at 5¾@7¼@7¾c. Lard dull; tierce packers 8¾c; refined 9½@9¾c; kegs 10½c. Sugar dull; common 7¼c; fair to good 10½c. Molasses: common fermenting 30c; 58@60c. Molasses: common fermenting 42c. Cotton quiet; sales 1,000 bales; good ordinary 21¾c; low middling 22¼c; middling 22¾c; receipts 1,453; exports to Barcelona 410; stock 106,083.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 23.—Flour firm. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1,80; No. 3 white $1,68; amber Michigan $1,70¾. Corn active and advanced; high mixed 59½@61c; low mixed 56¾@58c; white 61¾c; no grade 49c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 42¾@43¼c; No. 2 39@39¾c. Clover seed: Ohio $5; Michigan $5,20@5,25.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—Tobacco continues strong and active at full prices; sales of 410 hhds. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 22¾c. Flour firm and active; extra family $7,00. Grain active, with inquiry for corn; sales of 2,000 bushels mixed at 57c; white 58c; all sacked and delivered. Wheat: but little here. Oats steady; 43c. Rye 90@98c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Bulk shoulders 4¾c; sides clear rib 6¼c; clear 6¾c, loose. Lard 8¾@9c; kegs 9¾@10; jobbing lots ¼c higher. Whisky 85c. Eggs 14@ 15c. Butter choice country 25c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—Cotton dull and droopingl; middling 22¾@23c. Flour firm; family $7,85@8,00. Wheat firm; red $1,73@1,75. Corn firm; 49@50c. Mess pork full prices asked, but no demand; city nominal; country $12,50. Lard firm; 8½@9c. Bulk meats 4¾@5¾@6½. Bacon firm; 5¾@6¾@7½c. Hogs firm; receipts 1,000. Whisky firm; 84c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania and western red $1,88@1,90. Rye 90@91c. Corn firm; quiet; mixed western 67½@68c. Oats steady at 53@56c. Mess pork $12,25@13,50. Lard firm at 9¼c. Crude petroleum 13¾@16c; refined 21¾c. Whisky steady at 88½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—Flour firm; XX spring $6,15@7,00. Wheat steady: No 1 $1,38; No 2 $1,30. Oats steady; No 2 31c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 42c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2 73c. Barley quiet and unchanged. No 2 fall 62½@ 63c. Mess pork $12,00. Lard: prime steam 8¾c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Wheat steady and 1c higher; No 1 red winter $1,72; No 2 $1,61. Corn strong at 54c. Oats dull and unchanged at 43c for No 1. Petroleum: refined steady at 19¾@ 20c in car lots; 20¾@21¾c in trade lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged; $8,25@8,50. Choice white wheat advanced; $1,82½; No. 1 $1,73¾@1,75. Corn firm.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 23.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; low middling 21¾c.

Memphis, April 23.—Cotton steady; middling 23c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, April 23.—62 cars coal, S M Kier & Co; 28 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 16 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 6 cars railroad iron, I. M Clark & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 23.—1 car lime, A G Neff; 1 car barley, Young & Booth; 1 car hay, Spear & Glenn; 4 doz brooms, W W Wright; 1 car Standard, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 bbls f clay, A D Miel & Son; 2 bbls s flasks, R Carson; 1 car oats, M Steel & Son; 2 bbls s butter, C D Carothers; 2 bbls eggs, 5 sks rags, John Herbert; 2 bbls oat meal, John Bowles; 1 bbl do, Wm Hill; 1 car hay, Wm Hill; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 9 do do, Bauner Mills; 20 do do, Holmes, L & Co; 1 car flour and feed, Voeghtly, Kopp & Co; 1 car corn, W L Lemke & Co; 1 bale wares, J McCutcheon; 1 car staves, Chas Albright.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 23.—1 car lumber, G A Murdoff; 1 do do, Shinkle & Co; 2 do do, Heath & Co; 2 do do, Hill & P; 1 do do, W F Richardson; 2 do do, Stack & Co; 2 do s steel, Anderson & W; 3 bxs s b compound, J Henderson; 4 bdls paper, McKnight W & Co; 2 do do, O McClintock; 2 bbls onions, Woodworth & Dr; 1 car stone, J L Knox; 11 sks c feed, J A Grall & Co; 146 sks oats, J Graham; 40 jugs n syrup, R C Byers; 50 do do, Lohr & C; 10 boxes mdse, Philadelphia & Co; 50 sks corn, McBane & Co; 21 bbls potatoes, P Duff & Son; 1 bx eggs, Gregg Son & Co; 114 sks corn, W Welsh; 6 doz chairs, F Eichenlaub.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, April 23.—240 doz brooms, 3 bales b corn, W G Martin; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 187 sks oats, Laing & McKaillip; 240 g hides, G N Holdstott & Co; 20 s machines, Wm Sumner & Co; 10 tres hams, 9 bbls eggs, H Riddle, Son & Co; 48 bbls flour, Paul Wallace; 30 do do, Reese Stevens; 8 bbls flour, Hamilton & Co; 10 do do, W H Graff & Co; 1 car mill feed, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 16 pails tobacco, 4 drums do, S P Shriver & Co; 10 pails do, Martin Hyle; 21 bales b corn, W L Martin; 1 car oats, Thompson, Robb & Co; 322 plates spelter, Moorhead & Co; 250 sks oats, Black & Hammell.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, April 23.—160 bbls flour, Shoaner & Co; 1 car sprgs iron, Mahoney & Lanahan; 8 bxs cheese, 1 do butter, N J Braden; 5 bbls potatoes, 14 bxs cheese, H Riddle, Son & Co; 2 cars ore, Jones & L; 2 cars bar iron, Lewis, O & P; 1 car oats, W G Hillier; 61 bdls paper, Myers & A; 88 bdls paper, Frazier, M & Co; 3 pkgs butter, 11 do eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 3 do butter, 4 do rags, Jas O'Brien; 8 bbls eggs, Loh & Cooley; 1 car potatoes, B Madison; 25 pcs tub sogp, B Bruggeman; 1 car hay, 3 bbls onions, P Duff & Son; 4 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 8 bbls apples, 34 bbls onions, 1 keg o butter, H Rea, Jr; 25 bxs soap, Jenkins Bros; 4 pks crackers, W Frazer; 10 bxs soap, Lobdell Bros; 2 cars hay, Scott & Gisal; 50 bbls apples E Moye & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, April 22.—53 bgs wheat, W Welsh & Co; 12 rolls leather, Morris 66 bags, J Sellers; 12 pkgs eggs, 4 do butter, 6 sks wheat, Cummings & Gordon; 18 bbls hay, W H Nantker & Son; 275 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 15 bales hay, A Newkirk; 11 do do, A S Carlisle; 206 sks wheat, Marshall & Co; 33 bales hay, A Gamon; 4 bbls whisky, G B Schmidt Bro; 60 bales hay, Illig & Hill; 35 pgs m molasses, J Porterfield; 2 bbls eggs, P Moore Bro; 19 bales hay, J D McCaffrey.

MONONGAHELA PKG. PER WEST VIRGINIA, April 22.—3 coops chickens, 1 bbl eggs, 1 box 5 onions, H J McCracken Bro; 56 bales hay, 22 bbls apples, S R Patterson; 68 bales hay, E F Weaver; 1 pkg butter, 2 do eggs, M F Cassidy; 9 sks potatoes, E O Ewing.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 6¼ feet in channel. Weather clear, cool and pleasant. Business fair. The enhanced cost of iron and nails and other Pittsburgh manufactures, has restricted the demand considerably and, in consequence, shipments are comparatively light.

There were no arrivals excepting the packets, and the Mary Davage for St. Louis was the only departure.

The Murillo is announced for New Orleans.

The Messenger, it is expected, will be off the dock today.

The Juniata arrived about ten o'clock Monday night with one of the biggest trips of the season. She is announced to take her departure again this evening. The Juniata is in all respects the finest passenger that comes to this port and Capt. Brennan is an experienced and courteous boatman.

Mr. Joseph Walton left Cincinnati for this city on Monday, and Mr. J. K. Dorrington left there the same day for Louisville.

The following tow-boats en route for this port passed Cincinnati on Monday: Geo. Lysle, Sam. Brown, Diamond, Lake Erie, John Hanna, Little Giant, Oil Valley, Hornet No 2, and Reindeer, all with empty barges; Hawkeye, with five barges laden with empty oil barrels, and Greyhound, with two barges of iron ore.

The Comet, Capt. Hare, is announced for St. Louis forthwith.

The Julia No 2 departed for Zanesville as did also the West Virginia for Morgantown.

The D. T. Lane left last night for Wheeling with three barges of crude oil in tow. James Dickey and Marion Hays are her pilots. This is Marsh's fourth trip on the Lane as pilot.

The Juniata will depart for Cincinnati on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

Thursday's Sioux City *Journal* says: The river is coming up slowly. The Nellie Peck touched Randall on Tuesday night. The warehouses are again full of Montana freight. A further consignment of 250 tons is daily expected in Sioux City. The Far West, going to the Diamond agency, was at Randall on Monday, and is expected back there by Saturday. The Miner, returning from Cheyenne agency, passed Yankton yesterday morning, and is expected here early to-day. She will at once load for Sully. The Sioux City, bound up, passed Leavenworth yesterday, and should be here about Monday. She will engage in short trips until the time of her departure with the Yellowstone expedition. Capt. Johnson expects to pull out with the Silver Lake for Buford this evening. She has a full load, and among her cargo is over $1,000 worth of stores belonging to Durfee and Peck, and destined for their sutler trading posts. John Gordon goes on the Silver Lake as clerk. The following are the rates of passage to up-river points this season: Yankton, $75; Fort Randall, $75; Running Water, $75; Fort Thompson, $70; Fort Sully, $50; Cheyenne Agency, $80; Grand River Agency, $55; Fort Rice, $40; Fort Stevenson, 50; Fort Benton, $100.

Col. Bob Ingersoll, in the Detroit *Democrat* of Monday, says: Major Brathwaite's office and bed-room on the Katie Kountz was visited by a burglar, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He made him pris-oner, and sent him to the calaboose in charge of a policeman. The fellow, who said he is a rebel from Texas, was tried yesterday and committed to prison in default of $50 fine, which he could not pay. So one of the burglar's skills in ransacking the drawers in the office and searching for the safe-key was the most daring act the Major has performed since his raid against the Indians in Montana. Capt. R. C. Johnson the Pilot evening for Sioux City on business for Wm. J. Kountz.

—The Mount Vernon *Democrat* of the 18th says: Three of our loquisitive youths boarded the steamer Mary Houston this morning, on her arrival here. The boat shoved out rather suddenly, and the youths had an opportunity to make a thorough examination of the boat, and interview the passengers at leisure. The best of the joke is, two of them were coatless, and, we presume, all of them moneyless. Accidents of this kind frequently occur in this city, and boys ought to be more careful, and not annoy the officers of steamboats by making them land unnecessarily.

—The little steamboat Solicitor, which Jacob Wise and Adolph Miller took south from Ironton, Ohio, some time ago, blew up on the 29th ult., while coasting on a bayou near the Arkansas line. The boat was a perfect wreck. A negro, who happened to be on the boat, was killed, but the rest escaped. Mrs. Wise and Mrs. Miller and children were in the cabin, and escaped with a little wetting. The loss was very great. All money and valuables were saved. The Solicitor was formerly owned by Bell & Co. of Portsmouth, Ohio.

—On the 14th inst. the Beardstown was sold at Galveston by order of Judge Morrill, of the United States District Court, at the Custom House, and was bought by Mr. J. D. Davis for $600. This is a poor fate for the steamer that became famous recently for saving the interior voyage from St. Louis to Galveston.

—The Ironsides, with ten barges of Pittsburgh manufactures and coke in tow, descended the falls on Saturday en route for St. Louis.

—The tow-boat Storm broke her shaft near Madison. The Lioness took her to Louisville.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer MURILLO, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, 25th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to apl9 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—THE COMET AND BARGES, Capt

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage.—Mrs. Susan E. Moore, Washington, D. C., 2 cents; Mrs. Harriett H. Duff, Dansville, N. Y., 3c; Ellen McDonough, Medford, Mass., 3c; Mrs. Caroline Jack, Hollidaysburg, Pa., 3c.

Route Selected.—We hear that the old route of the Hompfield, beyond Washington, has been selected as that on which the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Baltimore road will be built as far as West Newton. As a very considerable portion of the grading and masonry had been done when the road was abandoned years ago, it is thought a few months will only be required to make the connection with the Connellsville road at the point named.

Capias Cases.

In the District Court yesterday a capias was issued in each of the following cases:

Gotlieb Maulick, vs. Jacob Kies: charge, slander.

Wm. Burke vs. Thomas McCourt. It is alleged by the plaintiff in this case that defendant entered upon his property, brought material, and was preparing to construct a building.

Gotlieb Maulick vs. Christian Gans: action for slander.

License Court.

The License Board held a session yesterday, for the purpose of hearing the applications on the Tenth list. One hundred and forty applications appeared on the list, thirty of which were refused. The final session of the Board will be held this morning. The new law goes into effect on the first of May, and as there is not sufficient time to act upon any other applications, those who have delayed will be compelled to take them out under the provisions of the new law.

Obituary.

It will be seen from our obituary columns this *morning* that another of our old and most respectable citizens has been summoned from time to eternity. It is with unfeigned sorrow that we record the death of Thomas Rosewell, Sr., Esq., the esteemed and learned father of Thos. Rosewell, Jr., ex-member of the Common Council from the Twelfth ward. Mr. Rosewell was a citizen of Pittsburgh for over forty years, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

Found Dead.

Daniel Clouse, a coal miner, who was employed in the coal mines of Armstrong & Co., was found dead on last Monday in a coal mine. A huge mass of slate, weighing five or six tons, had fallen upon him while at work, breaking his neck and instantly killing him. Coroner West was notified, and proceeded yesterday to the coal works, which are situated on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about nine miles from this city. When the Coroner arrived he found that the body had been taken to Hulton. Arriving at Hulton that the Coroner found that the body had again been removed, this time to Freeport. As this was out of his jurisdiction, the Coroner returned to the city without further investigation. The deceased was a married man, and leaves a wife and five children.

An Accident to Some Alleghenians—A Narrow Escape from Death.

Hon. Alfred Slack, Messrs. Joseph Elton and John H. Brown, of Allegheny, while making an official visit to I. O. O. F. Lodges of this State, had a very narrow escape on Thursday of last week. On the morning of that day they left Masontown in a carriage. While driving down a steep hill the horses frightened at some loosening of the harness and dashed down the hill at full speed. Mr. Brown jumped out of the vehicle and escaped with but slight injuries. Mr. Elton next left the carriage and fell violently to the ground. At the foot of the hill the carriage ran against a telegraph pole, throwing Mr. Slack out and completely demolishing the carriage. The parties were able to resume their journey, though all were considerably injured. They arrived home yesterday afternoon.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths and causes, for the week ending April 21st, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician: Delirium tremens, 1; intemperance, 1; accident, 1; albuminuria, 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; atrophy, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; consumption, 5; congestion of brain, 2; congestion of lungs, 2; disease of the brain, 1; disease of heart, 2; disease of liver, 1; disease of lungs, 1; disease of stomach, 1; dropsy, general, 1; erysipelas, 1; found dead, 1; scalded, 1; scarlet fever, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of brain and meningitis, 2; inflammation of lungs, 4; inflammation of stomach, 2; lumbago, 1; marasmus, 1; premature birth, 1; small-pox, 2; stricture of œsophagus, 2; suicide, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1; still births, 6. Under 1 year, 19; from 1 to 2 years, 3; from 2 to 5, 2; from 5 to 10, 2; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 4; from 40 to 50, 6; from 50 to 60, 7; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 1. Males, 30; females, 21; white, 49; colored, 2. Total, 51.

A Horse Ruined by Fast Traveling—Fifteen Miles in Forty Minutes.

Yesterday Mr. H. O'Brien came before Alderman McMasters, charging a man named John McGiffin, a resident of Mount Washington, with malicious mischief and horse stealing. Dr. O'Brien is a practicing physician of Mount Lebanon, some four miles back of Mount Washington, and had prided himself in the possession of a very fine blooded Kentucky horse, which was considered one of the fastest animals in the vicinity. A short time since the Doctor sent his son to Mount Washington with the horse to transact some business. While stopping there the horse was tied to a tree on the street. McGiffin, it is alleged, untied the horse, mounted him and rode off at a terrific speed. It is said that he actually rode the horse fifteen miles within forty minutes, or at the rate of one mile in 2 minutes and 40 seconds. He returned the horse in the evening, but the fearful ride had completely broken him down and rendered him entirely useless.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of McGiffin, and if the charges prove true this would seem an appropriate case for the S. P. C. A.

Claims and Accounts.

The Committee on Claims and Accounts of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the City Controller. Members present—Messrs. Wilson, Zern, Montooth, McDonald, Kohne, Campbell, Leibler, Darlington and Fleming.

On motion of Mr. Darlington, D. L. Fleming, Esq., was elected Chairman.

The claim of Messrs. Tortman & Mosser, for $206.90, balance due on a contract for constructing a board walk on Penn avenue from Negley avenue to Negley street, which had been referred to the Committee, was returned to Councils, with a negative recommendation. This amount embraces several assessments against an estate which will not be paid until there is a settlement in Court by the executors, necessitating the contractors to wait for their money until that time. The contractors ask the city to advance the same.

In the case of the petition of Mr. George Wamhoff, for damages caused by the bursting of the water main on Washington street, Seventh ward, whereby his cellar was flooded, destroying sugar and other goods to the amount of between three and four hundred dollars, the following named gentlemen were appointed a subcommittee to inquire into the matter: Messrs. Zern, Wilson and Montooth.

The Committee then adjourned.

A Chapter of Runaways.

There seemed to be some subtle influence in the very atmosphere of Allegheny yesterday, that roused the usually quiet seeds of that city. No less than four accidents with horses, occurred yesterday within a very short time. The first happened about noon, when Messrs. Ray & Stender, proprietors of a livery stable on Madison avenue, were trying a new horse which they had just bought. The horse was attached to a buck wagon, and from some cause took fright and ran off, throwing the two gentlemen out and injuring Mr. Ray considerably about the head. The animal ran between two tree boxes and broke loose from the wagon.

About two o'clock P. M., two horses attached to a carriage were being driven down out of Messrs. Wilson & Bro's livery stable, West Diamond, opposite City Hall, when the tongue of the carriage broke and frightened the horses. They ran immediately across the street, against the iron fence, and in some way unfixed, breaking the casting in three places. No one was hurt and no other injury was done to the carriage. This frightened a horse attached to a flour wagon, which ran some distance before he could be stopped, spilling out the flour and running over a man, who, however, was not seriously hurt.

The fourth accident occurred on Ohio street, where a man named Redlider, who lives on Union street, was run over by a light spring wagon, and codsiderably injured by the horse stepping on his shoulder.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"London Assurance" was presented last evening at the Opera House, for the second time during the present engagement of the Coombs Dramatic Company. But little need be said by way of commendation in referring to this popular company, for its reputation is so well established here that any play they may see fit to present is sure to draw a large and intelligent audience. This evening the "Hunchback" will be presented, with Mrs. Coombs as *Julia*, and Mr. Robinson in the *role* of *Master Walter*.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.—This evening the world famed Thomas Orchestra will appear at Library Hall, and give the first of the two concerts to which our people have been looking forward with so much pleasurable anticipation. The seats are selling rapidly, and we advise those who desire to hear the performances, and have not yet secured sittings, to call at once upon Mr. Kleber.

THE ART GALLERY.—It is only necessary to invite those who have not enjoyed the fine exhibition of pictures at the Library Hall Gallery to do so soon—if they expect to enjoy the treat there afforded before the close of the season—for those who have been there will go a second time without an invitation.

FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will spread the four mammoth tents to-day at Union Park, Allegheny. The success which has attended the show on this side has no parallel in history of any traveling show, hundreds being obliged to leave on account of the crowd, without witnessing the performance. The numerous attractions will doubtless continue to draw just such crowds the remainder of this week at Union Park.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Meeting of Allegheny Board of Control.—The Question of Electing a City Superintendent.—Defeat of the Measure.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held last evening, for the purpose of taking action upon the question of electing a City Superintendent.

Rev. Joseph King, President, led in prayer, after which the roll was called, the following named gentlemen responding: Messrs. Ashworth, Barker, Beckert, Borland, Bulford, Blakely, Benney, Burchfield, Berth, Claney, Craig, Chambers, Chadwick, Dunlap, Donaldson, Eaton, Foerster, Faas, Gillespie, Hobson, Hanny, Harper, Harris, Haworth, Hamilton, Jones, Long, R. C. Miller, Morrison, McRoberts, McCance, McClinton, Marthens, P. H. Miller, Patterson, Parke, Sprague, Smith, Sutton, Torrence, Trimble, Willis, and President King.

The reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting was dispensed with, and the Secretary read the call for the meeting, which was published in these columns yesterday.

The President stated that the meeting had convened in accordance with the call. It was to determine whether a City Superintendent would be elected on the first Tuesday in May. He hoped to hear a free expression of opinion by the members.

Mr. Smith moved that the resolution offered at the last meeting be taken up for action. Carried.

The Secretary now read the resolution offered at the last meeting, which provided that the members of the Board of Control of Allegheny meet in the Common Council Chamber, on the first Tuesday of May, and elect a City Superintendent of Public Schools.

The President stated the resolution was now open for discussion.

Mr. Smith said that, since he had offered the resolution he might be expected of him to say something in its favor. When he offered the resolution, he desired to advance and elevate the public school system in this city. Since his connection with the Board of Inspection, that Committee had given their attention to the elimination of the defects in our system. One great reason why we should elect a Superintendent, is that it is a part of the system of the Commonwealth. The experience of the best educators of this Commonwealth is that the system of Superintendency is necessary to the success of our school system. County Superintendents were first introduced, and afterwards, when it was found that many of the counties were too large to be traversed by one Superintendent, the City Superintendent system was introduced in the large cities. So well did the system work, that at the last meeting of the Legislature the privilege of selecting a City Superintendent was extended to cities of 7,000 population. Here we have a city of 60,000 population, but no City Superintendent. The County Superintendent has too much to do to attend properly to the interests of our city schools. He thought the welfare of our schools demanded the creation of the office.

Mr. Marthens was somewhat in favor of a City Superintendent and somewhat not. He did not think that a City Superintendent would be a panacea for all existing evils. A member had represented that the schools in our city were in a very bad condition. We thought they might be in a grand deal worse condition than they are at present. We came prepared to favor the election of a person to give a portion of his time to the office. He would offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board establish the office of City Superintendent.

Resolved, further, That the Superintendent shall be chosen from among the Principals of our city schools whose assistants are less than six; and, that when so chosen, his duties as teacher in his proper school shall engage two-thirds of his time, while the other third shall be applied to the superintendency; and for the faithful discharge of his duties as Superintendent, his yearly salary shall be $500.

The gentleman continued. We have but nine wards, while Pittsburgh has at present twenty-three, and fifteen more will be added with the consolidation of the South Side. One man suffices to superintend Pittsburgh; he thought one of the Principals in our schools could give one-third of his time, in which to do the work of superintendent.

Mr. Clancy thought the first duty of this Board was to elect a Superintendent, and afterward to define his duties. If we elect a Superintendent we can get from the State $1,650 of an appropriation. If we elect one of the Principals, we cannot get this appropriation.

Mr. Eaton thought it would be better to have the Superintendent and Principal vested in one person, than to have no Superintendent, but there were serious objections to the arrangement. There is ample room for a City Superintendent, to give his whole time to the work.

The President read an extract from the school law, which set forth that a School Superintendent might give a portion of his time to teaching.

Mr. Smith held that the meaning of the law was that a City Superintendent should give his time to the office. The idea of a Principal teaching a few classes each day in the week, and then doing the work of a City Superintendent besides, is preposterous. The idea of a Principal teaching some of the higher branches not usually taught in our public schools, is not inconsistent with the law, but he should not be a Principal as well as Superintendent.

Mr. Patterson held that this Board had no right to take the third of the Principal's time from any ward in the city. There is no ward in the city but would object to such arrangement.

The question was called upon Mr. Marthen's *amendment*, and it was lost.

The previous question was now called on the original resolution, which was defeated by a vote of 26 to 16. Following is the vote, the yeas and nays having been called for:

Yeas—Messrs. Barker, Blakely, Benney, Claney, Craig, Dunlap, Eaton, Foerster, Hanny, Jones, R. C. Miller, P. H. Miller, Smith, Trimble, Willis and President King—16.

Nays—Ashworth, Beckert, Borland, Bulford, Burchfield, Chambers, Jos. Chadwick, Donaldson, Faas, Gillespie, Hobson, Harper, Harris, Haworth, Hamilton, Long, Morrison, McRoberts, McCance, McClinton, Marthens, Patterson, Parke, Sprague, Sutton and Torrence—26.

The President announced that the resolution was lost.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

THE JEWISH PASSOVER.

Commencement of the Feast.

The Jewish Passover Festival and Feast of Unleavened Bread commenced with appropriate exercises at the several synagogues in this city, on Monday last, the fourteenth day of the Hebrew month Nisan. This festival was instituted by Biblical ordinance, to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage, and is in the law commanded to be held seven days, the first and last of which are, by Biblical injunction, to be kept sacred, and the intermediate days allowed to be employed in necessary occupations, although still regarded as holy days. In the distant provinces, however, where the usual proclamation from the Sanhedrim of the exact day of the incoming of a festival could, or did not reach, the Israelites doubled the day of holy convocation, and kept two instead of one, so that (allowing for the difference of time between countries far off from Palestine) they were sure to be keeping the true day of 24 hours, within the 48 hours which they did keep. This custom is still kept up among a large number of Jews, there being some, however, who keep but one day, and this is the reason why Jews distant from the Holy Land keep two days to a festival, while in that land itself, but one is kept.

During the festival, all articles produced by the fermentations of grain, such as bread, beer, spirits, &c., are not only excluded from the dwelling, but scrupulously abstained from, and all household utensils are thoroughly cleansed from any impurity occasioned by the admixture of leaven.

The prayers and ceremonies adapted for the celebration of this period of Jewish emancipation, are, of course, appropriate; but the most impressive ceremony attached to this period is in the assemblage of families on the first two evenings of the feast to repeat a collection of narratives, Talmudic extracts, praises and blessings purposely compiled to commemorate the events of the deliverry from Egyptian slavery. It is the custom on these occasions that all domestics and dependents of the family, of the Jewish faith, participate with them at the board.

On the 15th of Nesan, during the time of the Temple, a sheaf of ripening grain was offered at the altar. During the month of Nissan, the course of the sun is through the constellation Aries. From the two facts pieciuined it would seem as if the mythological "Ceres" owed her existence to the old Jewish custom of the sheaf offering, which doubtless existed long prior to the temple, for it was this Goddess who was said to have revoked the curse which she has had pronounced upon earth and restored it to life and fertility," the curse being no more than icy bonds of winter. This, too, is the first Jewish festival following the winter, and is the head of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. The other fact is that the emblem of the first of the twelve signs of the Zodiac is a ram, "(Aries," and the time of the year that the sun enters said sign is on the 21st of March, the commencement of the vernal equinox. Thus, here again may be seen a resemblance; the "Passover," or "Paschal" season happening while the sun is in Aries, and before he enters "Taurus," that a lamb was the special animal sacrificed at this period. Again, and that the Hebrew word from which the Hebrew title of the festival comes means the Paschal lamb.

Important Information.

Just now the subject of sewerage is engaging particular attention in households, for we are slowly, as cities, commencing to realize the fact that the health of a community depends in a large measure upon the perfect drainage of the place; and hence the best methods of sewerage and the best material for the construction of sewers, is receiving attention. We take it, therefore, all householders and contractors will consider it an important piece of information to know that Mr. James Reno, one of the most experienced contractors in this line, has opened a warehouse at No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny, and is prepared to furnish the very best sewer pipe in large or small quantities. Mr. Reno for many years has been a sewer builder, and thoroughly understands what is needed. He will hereafter make the sale of vitrified clay sewer pipe a specialty, for which purpose he has secured the agency of one of the best brands of pipe manufactured. Those who wish to construct private sewers around their dwellings, or contractors who have large jobs on hand, will find it to their advantage in every respect to leave their orders at No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Auction Notice.—The stock of goods in T. F. Grubbs' store, Federal street, having been sold by the Assignee yesterday, the sale announced for to-day, will not take place.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become acustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

BREVITIES.

FARMERS are complaining of the backward spring weather.

STRAWBERRIES of diminutive proportions have made their appearance.

GOOD butter is scarcer and higher in market than it has been for a year.

ALLEGHENY CITY is not to have a Superintendent of Public Schools at present.

EX-MAYOR CARTRIGHT died at his residence at three o'clock yesterday morning.

OUR workshops are all crowded with work, many of them running day and night.

"DOLLY VARDEN Taffy" and "Dolly Varden Cigars," are now provided for the juveniles and young men.

BUFFALO, by a majority of 6,849, has voted to take $1,000,000 stock in the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, making connection with the oil regions.

THE Second National Building and Loan Association made application to the the Court for a charter yesterday, and a prvliminary order was granted.

A FREE medical dispensary is about to be started in Birmingham. It will open about the 6th of May, at the corner of Fourteenth and Carson streets.

A MEETING of the Allegheny City Union Republican Club will be held to-morrow evening at their rooms, corner of Federal and South Diamond streets, at 7½ P. M.

A WEDDING occurred at a hotel in Blairsville, yesterday, in which the blushing bride of seventeen summers promised to love, honor and obey a gentle youth of fifty-two.

ON Monday a German employed on the new mill of the American Iron Works fell through a ventilator in the roof to the ground, a distance of thirty feet and strange as it may seem sustained no fatal injuries.

C. C. MONYCOMB, Esq., Commissioner appointed to take testimony in the divorce case of W. H. H. Algeo vs. Mary Algeo, having performed that duty, filed the evidence in the Common Pleas Court yesterday.

EX-ALDERMAN IRWIN, who was injured by the late railroad accident, is still out for the first time yesterday since the accident. He is improving very fast, though he still suffers considerably from his injuries.

AT McIlvaine's Stock Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, Allegheny Trust Company sold last night at $101 per share; also the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank of Birmingham ($70 per share paid in) sold for $75 per share.

SOME half-a-dozen persons have been relieved of their loose change by the light fingered gentry who mingle in the great crowd at Forepaugh's show. One was caught in the act but broke loose and escaped in the crowd.

A BAD sink has occurred in the Neolson pavement at the intersection of Wylie and Second avenue. Yesterday afternoon one of the wheels of a heavily loaded wagon sank into the indention, the team of six horses stalled, and a blockade of the street was the result.

DURING the present season there are 24 Atlantic steamers running from Montreal and Quebec, 142 from New York, 1 from Philadelphia, 8 from Baltimore and 20 from New Orleans. This immense fleet of ocean steamers is almost exclusively owned and controlled by foreign capitalists.

OFFICER STACK, who was found in unconscious state on Smithfield street, was yesterday morning taken to the Twelfth Ward Station. He was still alive last night, but being attended by four physicians, who gave it as their opinion that he could not recover. The case is still a mystery.

DR. OSCAR LIEBRICH, the inventor of hydrate of chloral, has introduced a new organic compound called croton-chloral, by which the head may be rendered insensible while the other parts of the body remain unaffected. It therefore promises to produce all the good effects of hydrate of chloral, without any drawbacks.

IN THE Common Pleas Court yesterday, Margaret C. Reese, by her next friend, petitioned for divorce from her husband, A. C. Reese. The reason given for this separation is adultery on the part of her husband. The parties have been married for twenty-seven years. A subpœna was awarded in compliance with the petition.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The case of Michael Madigan, indicted for mayhem, was concluded, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the extreme mercy of the Court.

In the case of Robert Ennis, charged with forgery, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed E. De Roy, prosecutor, to pay the costs.

George Edgin entered a plea of guilty to unlawfully wounding John Weaver, by shooting him with a gun.

Edward S. Houghawout entered a plea of guilty to three indictments—two for forgery and the others for embezzlement, from Wm. Sumner & Co.

Wm. J. Murphy was tried on a charge of aggravated assault and battery upon Michael Madegan. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of Wray vs. McClelland, previously reported, the jury found for the defendant.

The case of Sophia Dalley vs. Michael Lipp was tried before Judge Sterrett. This was an action in ejectment. Jury out.

The case of Waring & King vs. Peter Hutchinson, was on trial before Judge Collier at the time of adjournment. This is an action on a small off contract.

The case of J. M. Montgomery vs. Joseph M. Doty et al., action in ejectment, was taken up before Judge Sterrett, and was still on trial at the time of adjournment.

Trial List for To-day.

86. Duff vs. Cuppels.
87. Hoak vs. Cooper.
88. Schad vs. Barnhill.
92. King vs. Blackmore.
93. Sutton vs. Sutton, Harper, Harris.
95. Rice et al. vs. Fahey.
104. Dowling vs. E. Byrne & Co.
105. Flatiron vs. P., C. & St. L. R. W.
106. McAnally et ux. vs. Brown et ux.
108. Schruner et al. vs. Sarber et al.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Herron vs. Barton & Keeny, the jury found for $79 46.

Martin Grassy vs. Adam Stoker and John Stoker. This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the tearing down of a fence erected by plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $55 07.

Bell & Weir vs. City of Pittsburgh. Action on contract. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

110. (2d O. L.) E. C. Keys & Co. vs. Wm. J. Kountz.
147. Wm. McCully & Co. vs. Christian Eisenbart.
122. Allegheny City vs. Jos. H. Davis.
104. H. MacFeel vs. J. W. Cook et al.
157. Allegheny City vs. Rose, Hafer & Co.
158. Allegheny City vs. John Ross.
3. H. M. Rolfe vs. Milo Crawford.
4. H. M. Rolfe vs. James Crawford.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The case of the Government against J. N. Yost, indicted for perjury, was resumed. Some ten or eleven witnesses were called to discredit the testmony given by Addison Crosby, an important witness in the case, who stated that they would not accept his evidence as the truth.

The argument to the jury was then opened by Mr. Christy, for the United States, who was followed by Mr. Richmond, for the defense. The remaining arguments of counsel—Mr. Swoope for the United States and Mr. Dinsmore for defense—will occupy the greater part of to-day.

Lewis A. Turner was adjudged a bankrupt on a creditors' petition.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Mayor Callow had but one case at the morning hearing. F. C. O'Brian, constable of the Ninth ward, payed a small and costs for drunkenness.

Before Alderman Smith, Allegheny, Nicholas Knoll charged Anton Wendher with malicious mischief in breaking dogs at his fence that he had just built in McClure township.

John Seebli charged L. Johnson, before Alderman Bolster, Allegheny, with assault and battery. The two men are coal miners and got into some difficulty about a keg of beer, which caused the suit.

Burgess Driscoll yesterday sent Owen Sullivan and John Muldron to jail, the former for five and the latter for two days. Drunk and disorderly.

Henry Smith made information against John Agnew, before Alderman Strain, Allegheny, charging him with assault and battery. A dispute occurred about a wagon, during which Smith alleges Agnew struck him in the eye, coloring that organ, and knocking him down.

Chief of Police Irwin yesterday made an information, charging W. H. Brown with viciously cutting Wm. Arbogast. The particulars of the case were published yesterday morning. Davis was committed to jail for a hearing on Saturday.

A New Headquarters.

With the opening of the present spring season a number of new business houses have been established. Prominent among these is that of Mr. James Reno, who has fixed his headquarters at No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny, where he proposes to keep on hand at all times, the best quality of sewer pipe, flue lining of the best manufacture, and in all sizes to suit every flue, chimney tops, plain and fancy clay stone pipe, rings, fire brick, the clay, hydraulic cement, and material of that character for the use of builders and contractors. Mr. Reno has had a practical acquaintance with this trade, and is able to meet every requirement in furnishing material for every branch of the work. He has now on hand an extensive stock of the articles mentioned, and is prepared to sell on the most favorable terms to either large or small purchasers. He will keep nothing on hand but the best manufacture, and his patrons can rely on getting the very best in the market. If any of our readers need anything in this line they can do no better than at No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Sixteen Years of Success.—In 1856 the now famous MUSTANG LINIMENT was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, liniments, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated racing and trotting stables, on the castle, fowndnis of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, wens, earache, toothache, yield to its pain-subduing, counter-irritant properties, and burns, scalds and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

THE BIGAMY CASE AGAIN.

Mrs. Giles Makes Another Charge of Bigamy and Assault and Battery.

The case of William Giles, of Mifflin township, which was thought to be finally settled, was again brought before Mayor Blackmore yesterday by Mrs. Mary A. Giles, who renewed the charges of bigamy and assault and battery against her husband. It will be remembered that the charges were withdrawn by his wife on the promise that he would discard the other woman and live with his legitimate wife.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Giles again came to the Mayor's office and stated that she desired to renew the charges against her husband, as he had not complied with his promises. The other woman had still kept her place at the house, while she, the lawful wife, had not been received at the house. Warrants were issued for his arrest and placed in the hand of Officer Long.

About eleven o'clock Giles came into the office to settle the costs of the previous suits, and expecting that would close up the matter and everything thereafter would be serene. He was consequently surprised, therefore, to find new charges preferred against him, and to be told that he was again under arrest. He denied the charge of adultery, claiming that the other woman was his lawful wife, having married her in Ohio in January. The charge of adultery was then withdrawn, and Chief Irwin made information against Giles on the charge of bigamy, and a new warrant was issued.

The second wife presently came in and an affecting interview took place between the two women, during which tears fell like rain.

The story related by Giles equals the most romantic inventions of the novelist. He had lived happily with his wife for many years, till his brother, Thomas Giles, had come to board with them. Thomas had insulted Mrs. Giles by attempting liberties which she repelled. Enough fear she had kept this from her husband until when it reached his ears at last he attributed her secresy to another cause. This made him mad with jealousy, and he informed his wife that he was going to marry a widow in Ohio with whom he had been corresponding. He said he would not let her and the children suffer, but would leave them the house and otherwise provide for them. His wife consented to the arrangement, and he borrowed money to defray his expenses, and in January started for Ohio to marry the widow. His wife not only consented to the arrangement, but he says she even made him a new shirt to be married in.

He afterwards attempted to make his wife confess her guilt by nailing her in a coal pit and threatening her with death. His striking her, he says, was entirely unintentional. At last she confessed, but upon being released, immediately said that her confession was fasle. After her release she came to Pittsburgh with her brother and made the information as stated.

Giles was arrested and held for a hearing this afternoon.

HEAVY OIL STRIKE.

Flowing Well in the Kentucky Oil Belt—Producing One Hundred and Fifty Barrels Daily—Pittsburghers in Good Luck.

Intelligence has been received in the city that a well was struck in the oil region of Kentucky on the 16th inst. which has been flowing at the rate of one hundred and fifty barrels per day with promising indications of an increase in the rate of production. This well was put down on a tract of eighty-three acres of land, situated on Boyd's creek, Barron county, Kentucky, three miles from Glasgo station, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The land and well are owned in fee simple by Messrs. W. A. Reed, R. S. Smith, and Dr. W. M. Herron and John J. McDermott, of this city, and J. C. Adams, of Blairsville, Pa. This is the largest well that has been struck in Barron county, and the oil produced is superior in quality to that of of any other well. We congratulate the lucky owners of this valuable oil property upon the success that has attended them in their venture thus far, and hope to hear of further developments equally gratifying.

We are informed that the same parties since hearing of their good fortune have secured the adjoining tracts supposed to be in the oil belt, and which may prove equally valuable oil territory. In close proximity to these lands there are ten or twelve producing wells, some of which are now flowing oil in considerable quantities. One well near the lands upon which the recent big strike was made has been pumping at the rate of 25 barrels per day for the past two years, which would indicate that there is an abundant supply of oil in this vicinity. The attention of oil producers and speculators will doubtless be attracted to this rich oil field, and we should not be surprised to learn that leases on the lands in neighborhood will be speedily bought up, and that operations on an extensive scale will soon be commenced throughout the entire oil regions of Kentucky.

Speaker Blaine.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Whenever a man attains any special prominence in this country, certain newspaper biographers take great liberties with his history, and manufacture facts according to fancy. This remark is suggested by reading lately some wholly incorrect statements about the early history of Speaker Blaine. As that gentleman was born and raised in our immediate vicinity, we have some accurate means of knowing our romantic biographers aright concerning him. Let it be done briefly.

James Gillespie Blaine was born in the adjoining county of Washington, Pa., in 1824. His father was Ephraim Lyon Blaine, a gentleman of talent, culture and high social position. His mother was Maria Gillespie Blaine, daughter of Neal Gillespie, one of well known pioneers of "Indian Hill" estate, a man of rare talent and power and most honorably identified with the early settlement of that portion of Western Pennsylvania. The great grandfather of the Speaker, Ephraim Blaine, of Carlisle, was a soldier of distinction in the Revolution, serving the first year of the war as Commissary General of Pennsylvania line and for the last four years as Commissary General of the Northern Department. The Speaker's ancestors on both sides were old Colonial people, having settled in Pennsylvania early in the 18th century.

The Speaker graduated at the old Presbyterian College, of Washington, in 1847, in a class of thirty-three members—a class specially distinguished for its character and scholarship. Though the youngest member of the class—only seventeen—Mr. Blaine divided its first honor with two scholars of high rank, Thomas Porter, of Pennsylvania, and John C. Hervey, of Virginia. Mr. Blaine excelled in mathematics and was specially prominent as a linguist. After graduation he went to Kentucky, where he lived for two or three years as a teacher and student of law. Returning to Pennsylvania he devoted himself to literary pursuits and newspaper writing for a season, and about 1850 settled in Maine as editor of the Kennebec *Journal*. Since that time his career has been well known and need not be repeated here. These earlier facts of his history may be of some interest to the public, and their accuracy is vouched for by

April, 1872. ONE OF HIS CLASSMATES.

The Light Running Domestic.

After an article has been invented, manufactured and put into use, it is not at all uncommon for defects as well as excellencies to be made apparent. It is only by carefully scanning the defects that the inventor and manufacturer is enabled to remove the imperfections, and so make the article perfect. This has been the case with sewing machines. Perfection has at last been reached in the shape of the Light Running Domestic. This machine has all the good points of the best of its competitors, without any of their disadvantages. It can be worked with more ease than any other machine in the market, and in addition is noiseless. These are two points of excellence which cannot be over-estimated, and to these the Domestic owes its rapidly increasing popular favor, as much as to any other of its numerous excellencies. The Pittsburgh agency is now fully established and in working order. The public are invited to visit the store, No. 20 Sixth street, inspect the machine, and see it in operation. R. W. STEADMAN & CO.,

No. 20 Sixth street.

The Great Carriage Warerooms.

At the great carriage warerooms of Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, our readers will find a stock large and comprehensive enough too meet their various demands. The firm have an extensive manufactory in Allegheny with is constantly turning out vehicles of every description in great numbers, whereby they are enabled to offer the fullest variety and the most reasonable prices. Farming carriages or buggies, open or covered, light or heavy, fancy or plain, for one horse or for two, can get an article to suit them by calling on this firm; and those too, wishing to procure a barouche or buck wagon, or any style or kind of vehicle, from the most elegant to the plainest and most unpretending, have only to go to Messrs. Workman & Davis, and pick out the one you want, and it is at your disposal for a very small price. These vehicles are manufactured from the very best material that can be procured, and in such a manner as only Messrs. Workman & Davis, from their experience and skill, are enabled to do.

Some of Its Advantages.

The various makes of that very useful, nay what is now considered almost indispensible article in each household, the sewing machine, can all lay claim to common excellences, and to a good many of them, and some of these excellent qualities are possessed in many of them to a like degree. But there are few which can lay claim to advantages not possessed in any degree by the others. The one of these which may rightfully lay claim to singularity in such a way is the Florence. The double lock, the knot and the double knot are stitches made only on this machine. The reversible feed is of very great use, if only to save thread at the end of a seam. A call at the rooms of Messrs. Heckert & McCain, No. 8 Sixth street, will convince our lady friends of the truth of what we have said.

Many of our citizens who found the Central Shaving Saloon bath rooms so delightful for bathing last summer, will be pleased to know they are refitted in the first class style, and ready for all who may want to use them. Mr. Green has spared neither pains or expense in making them the best in the city. For a good bath, shave, or hair cut, no cozier place can be found than the Central Shaving Saloon and bath rooms, in the Central Hotel.

The Dolly Varden styles for the ladies are just now almost as popular as are the elegant suits manufactured by Uring, Follansbee & Co., with the gentlemen. There are no more elegant suits made anywhere than can be had at Uring, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Don't Slight Your Teeth

Remember that upon their labor, the health of the stomach depends. Keep them perfect, and, in order to do so, manipulate them with a brush dipped in SOZODONT, once or twice a day. 7&8.

NOTES FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

MELONS are for sale at New Castle.

MEADVILLE at last has a public reading room.

A NEW bank is about being organized at Somerset, Pa.

MAPLE SUGAR festivals in the rural districts are popular just now.

THE Parkers Landing Opera House is a prominent feature of the town.

THE feeders in the iron works at New Castle and Sharon are out on a strike.

THE puddlers in the B. & O. R. R. mills at Cumberland, Md., have struck for higher wages.

ABOUT one hundred and fifty dwellings will be erected in Meadville during the coming season.

THE A. & G. W. R. R. Company want a bonus of $20,000 from Meadville to locate their shops in that town.

A YOUNG CHILD of Mr. Milton Nichols, of Lawrence township, died last week from an overdose of laudanum.

THE New Castle & Franklin Railroad Company is to be reorganized and the work of building commenced at once.

THE new railroad bridge at Cumberland, Md., for the Connellsville and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is rapidly approaching completion.

KATIE NAXON, of Meadville, while going to Sunday School, stopped a moment on the railroad track and was killed by a passing locomotive.

JOHN GRIFFIN, who had been out West, and was returning home to his family, was waylaid and robbed of $180 at Redbank, one night last week.

MRS. ANN SIBBS, of Cumberland, Md., was run over by a locomotive on Saturday, receiving injuries which resulted in her death Monday afternoon.

A NEW station is to be established on the A. V. R. R., at Spruce run, near Emlenton, for the accommodation of business in the St. Petersburg oil district.

KITTANING is a city, with a Mayor. It has water works, small-pox, and whooping cough, and now gas is to be added to the list of city improvements.

AN attempt is to be made to form a company for the purpose of sinking a gas well in Meadville, with an idea of using the gas, should it be found, for fuel.

ELLICOTT, Pa., is to issue bonds for $200,000 in aid of the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad. Buffalo, N. Y., has subscribed one million dollars toward the same project.

THE charter for the iron bridge across the Allegheny at Parker's Landing has been received. The stock was all subscribed within fifteen minutes after the books were opened.

WHITE & KINNEAR, lumber dealers at Parkers Landing, have just received a contract from the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to deliver nearly 500,000 feet of lumber on the cars for their use at Oil City.

LAWRENCE DUNHAM, a youth of twenty-two, and Mrs. V. V. Morford, aged thirty-nine, eloped from Sharpsville last week. Her husband is staying at home to mind the five children, and proposes no pursuit.